THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about the employment of natives in the Public Works Department:

The Europeans and Eurasians are making a great fuss about the little concession made by the Government in the way of a guarantee to appoint one past student of the Calcutta Engineering College to the Public Works Department annually as an Engineer apprentice. The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden has been pleased to give us a College constituted after the English model, and it is not understood why the men passing out of it should not be more freely admitted into the Department? I believe that the natives have satisfied the Government that they are physically, morally and mentally fit for the service. Notwithstanding all this they are practically excluded from the Department. There are only half a dozen natives in the Executive Engineer grades, who you will be surprised to hear, are looked upon by their official superiors as their eye-sores. They are shown every possible discouragement and I would not wonder if they leave the service in disgust.

When the natives began to show their fitness, the guarantee of appointing 3 native past students from the College annually was withdrawn and the P. W. Code rules about promotion were altered. Promotion by seniority is the rule obtaining in every department of the service and it was formerly so in the Public Works Department; but perhaps for the reasons stated above, that rule was withdrawn and the code altered accordingly.

Is not Lalla Kanyelall deserving to be made a Superintending Engineer? He has written books on Engineering which some of the Superintending Engineers read with interest. He has done a good deal of really good and useful work for the department and his services were recognised by Government on various occasions. But unfortunately he has a black skin and it would not do to put him over the heads of Europeans. I here take the case of Babus Bholanath Dass and Madhubchunder Roy both of whom have served Government for upwards of 20 years and served with credit. They are still rotting in the second grade of Executive Engineers while most European engineers of their standing in the service are now Superintending Engineers. One of these had, I must say, the good fortune of solving the difficulties of some of the very biggest Engineers now in the service. They had been hammering after an engineering problem for 3 nights together before they referred it to this native Engineer who be it said to his credit, did not even take as many hours to solve it. Then take the case of Babu Radhicaprosad Mookerjea. Is not the department proud of having an officer like him?

The Native Engineers are looked upon by their superiors as intruders and do not receive as a rule that amount of consideration which they should have. They are in many cases treated as "cats and dogs," to use Mr. Branson's words. You can very well conceive how any man can stand such treatment. Notwithstanding this and the discouragement that is shown them, they have held their place as well as they might, and I am sure they could do much better if they were treated kindly.

If the Government of India be in right earnest to take in native Engineers, Lord Ripon should make a sifting inquiry into the matter. His Lordship has now a friend of the natives for his Secretary in the person of Colonel W. S. Trevor, to whose kind feelings the present generation of the native Engineers owe much. It was he who took up their cause in 1869 and made an opening for them in the Executive Engineer grade. We do not want any special favor shewn to us, but what we really want is that our claims to appointment and advancement be placed on a satisfactory footing. Let the number of vacancies declared every year be competed for by the students from the Indian Colleges and the Cooper's Hill together. Let there be one set of questions for both and let the appointments be made by the results of the examination. The Cooper's Hill men do not go through a practical training before they are appointed to the department—at least a large number of them. They receive this training in India and at the same time draw their pay all the same. Whereas the case is quite different with the natives. They receive a theoretical and practical training at the College before they are declared as passed. But when the question of appointment comes in they are nowhere! What then is the use of having an expensive College like the Shibpur Institution? The sooner it is abolished the better! In a country like India where most of the Public Works are carried on by Government agency, they can hardly find an opening for themselves and consequently they cannot but look upon Government to provide them with their bread.

You are perhaps aware that there is now a proposal before the Secretary of State to exclude the natives from the superior grades in the service. The proposal was to create a subordinate branch of the service with appointments carrying 50 Rupees to 500 or 600 Rupees a month. I hope you will be good enough to advocate the cause of the Native Engineers.

We commend this letter to the consideration of Mr. Hope.

WE HAVE received an account of the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal held on the 7th instant. We regret we cannot make room for the report *in extenso*. We will present an abstract of it. The first discussion arose on the reading of a report of a hail storm at Shamnuggur on the Eastern Bengal Railway in which Mr. Blandford took an important part. Dr. Mitra next gave readings of a Sanskrit inscription on a stone slab found by Mr. T. C. Black among the ruins of the old fort of Deogurh. Dr. Hoernle exhibited coins sent by Mr. R. H. Wilson of Midnapore of two of the independent Mahomedan rulers of Bengal. Papers were then read on the earthquake of the 30th of December 1881 by Lt. General Walker, on a new Meteorological Instrument for determining the quantity of dew which is deposited on clear nights. By J. Bridges Lee; Notes on the History of Orissa under the Mahomedan Maharatta and English Rule. By J. Beames. On a new and little known *Rhopuloceru* from the Indian Region. By L. De. Neeville.

THE TOTAL number of books and pamphlets received in the Bengal Library during the fourth-quarter of 1882 was 360, of which 221 were uni-linguals; 39 bi-lingual, and 3 tri-lingual; the rest were pamphlets uni-lingual, bi-lingual and tri-lingual. The languages used in their composition are English, French, Bengali, Sanskrit, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Uriya, Musulman Bengali. The subjects treated of medicine, surgery, religion, poetry, drama, fiction and the usual topics for school instruction.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter from Madras:

To

H. S. THOMAS ESQ.,
Madras Representative in the Vice-Regal Council.

You are entirely wrong in representing to the Viceroy and to his honorable councillors that the *Madras Native Opinion* is a newspaper edited by a cultured Brahmin—one who has the interests of natives, the interests of his country very much at heart. First—he (the Editor) is not a Brahmin but a *native convert* whose parents were as much Brahmins as you yourself are. * * * * * *

A MADRAS ANTI-HUMBUG.

ANOTHER Hindu Provident Fund has been started in Madras. Several influential Native gentlemen of that city have arranged to establish a fund, called "The Black Town Hindu Family Provident Fund." It is to consist of two classes, and is specially intended for the benefit of the family and dependents of persons above the age of fifty, who are shut out from the advantages of similar funds which benefit persons below that age.

TUESDAY, 27TH MARCH.

IT IS SAID that Mrs. "Major" Tucker, of the Salvation Army, is going to send an appeal to Her Majesty the Queen, with reference to the recent conviction and sentence passed by the Magistrate of Bombay on her husband.

THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN understands that a large meeting was held at Exeter Hall, to protest against the action of the Bombay police in the case of the Salvation Army.

MEETINGS to oppose the Jurisdiction Bill and adopt petitions for presentation to the Indian and Home Governments continue to be held. At an indignation meeting of planters in South Coorg, Mr. Ilbert was burnt in effigy. What next and next!

IT IS PROPOSED that a memorial from European women in India against Mr. Ilbert's Bill should be sent to the Queen.

THE APPEAL of Major Tucker and the other Salvationists against the sentence of imprisonment passed upon them by Mr. Dossabhoy Framji was heard by Justices Kemball and Pinhey of the Bombay High Court. The Court held that the punishment inflicted had been forced upon the Magistrate by the prisoner's obstinacy in setting the law at defiance, but expressed willingness, if an assurance were given that they would not similarly offend again, to remit the remainder of the sentence. Major Tucker, however, maintained the uncompromising attitude he assumed when the case was before the inferior Court, and had to be sent back to goal to complete his sentence.

THE CONSTITUTION of the new Bombay Municipal Corporation is now complete. Of the total of 64 members elected and nominated, 21 are Europeans—namely, 3 of the thirty-two members elected by the rate-payers, 9 of the sixteen members elected by the Bench of Justices, and 12 of the sixteen members nominated by Government.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MARCH.

MR. GRANT DUFF, Governor of Madras, in reply to an address from the Municipality of Masulipattam, thus delivered himself:

You are good enough, gentlemen, to enumerate your most pressing wants. The first is the want of funds. I deeply sympathize with you. In my whole life I have never known a pubic body, and only once or twice have I known a private individual, who did not suffer from the lack of funds. In fact, searching the recesses of my memory, I cannot be quite certain that I ever but once was in company with a gentleman who did not suffer from a lack of funds. It was in a Commitee of the House of Commons and a witness was being examined. "Why did you not do this or that?"—I forget what—asked a member of the Committee. "Oh," replied the witness, "I am a very rich man." "What a pigeon!" whispered to me the chairman, as he saw the greedy eyes of twenty lawyers fasten on this victim who had thus crowned himself for the sacrifice!

Shabash!

THE TOWN COUNCIL of Bombay has resolved to establish a pawn bank in that town. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and one or two other members thought that the Municipality would exceed its proper functions if a pawn bank were established in connection with it. Dr. Blanc spoke in support of the scheme, urging that it was the duty of the Municipality, not only to look after the health of the people, but to relieve the poor in every way. A majority of the Council were in favour of the scheme.

BURNING OR BURIAL was the question raised at a recent meeting of the Bombay Corporation The Chairman (Sir Frank Souter) proposed that Rs. 30,000 be sanctioned for making an experimental provision for one year for burning the bodies of Hindoo paupers. The Municipal Commissioners supported the grant, treating the question mainly from a financial point of view. Mr. Raghunath Khote also spoke in favour of the grant. Dr. Blanc, referring to the various modes of disposing of the dead, suggested that burial at sea was by far the best; but this expedient was not feasible in Bombay, as during the monsoon the bodies consigned to the sea would be cast back upon the shore, and become a source of great annoyance, and danger to public health. After dwelling upon the nuisance arising from the burning grounds at Queen's-road and on the Flats, Dr. Blanc urged upon the Hindus the advisability of adopting some civilized mode of cremation, as was practised in England and Germany. Dr. Arnott also was of opinion that the burning and burial grounds of the Hindus and Mahomedans should be removed to a safe distance, now that the city was growing in every direction. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta opposed the grant, the latter contending that there was no guarantee that the expenditure would not exceed Rs. 30,000, which was in itself a very large sum, and that the expense of disposing of the corpses of Hindu paupers could be borne by various funds raised for the purpose. In Calcutta the cost of the cremation of paupers does not exceed Rs. 2,000 per annum.

ALTHOUGH the floods in Germany have greatly subsided, the labouring population appear to be suffering severely. The whole valley of the Rhine, from the confines of Switzerland almost to the low plains of Holland, has been flooded to such an extent that thousands of homes have been broken up.

THERE is an Order of Merit created by the Empress of Germany, under which a gold cross is given to domestic servants who have remained in one family for forty years.

COCKROACHES are much used as medicine in Russia and Central Europe, and, according to no less an authority than the *Times*, they are coming into use in the United States, although doctors do not like to acknowledge that they compound them. The active medicinal principle of the insect is nearly the same as that of cantharides.

IT HAS long been the belief that portions of Greenland are regularly sinking, some recent observations confirm this belief. Between latitude 60° and 70° buildings have to be continually moved inland, or they get below the level of the sea. On the other hand there are evidences that the land is rising in

Sweden and Norway. Buildings have to be continually removed so as to bring them down to the level of the sea.

THE AUTHORITIES in Copenhagen have passed regulations to mitigate the abominations of the liquor traffic No women will in future be allowed to serve in the bars of public houses, or other drinking-places. The selling of drink to persons of either sex, under the age of eighteen, or to persons no longer sober, is strictly prohibited. Any drunken person is to be taken to his home in a covered carriage, and the cost of the carriage is to be defrayed by the landlord of the public-house in which he was last supplied with drink. The number of public-houses in Copenhagen is to be reduced from 1350 to 300. Other countries ought to copy these rules.

THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.

A BANKURA correspondent pays the following tribute of praise to Mr. Anderson, Magistrate of Bankura, who proceeds on furlough :

To say Mr. Anderson was a very popular Magistrate is to say little of him. The earnest interest he took in his work ,in every branch is manifest from his acts. That he was a good and kind hearted officer needs scarcely to be mentioned and what increased his usefulness was that he was open to advice and reason. He was accessible to every body and was uniformly kind and courteous to the public. Now to his public acts. He instituted the Bankura Fire Brigade ; he introduced music in the primary *Patshalas* of the district and established two musical schools, one at Bissenpore and the other at Bankura, for training gurus and chief gurus. He gave great encouragement to arts and manufactures and proposed to open Arts Schools at Kotulpore and Soonamookhy—the residence of many artizans. To crown all comes the private charity of Mrs. Anderson, who was regarded as the mother of the destitute poor.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of Kumar Radhaprosad Roy's *Bijyan Kulpa Latika* or a treatise on mental science. The subject is an abstruse one, and a writer on such a subject is apt to prove an intolerable bore, but the Kumar has made his book interesting reading by handling the subject in a popular style. He has avoided technicalities and illustrated his theories by examples taken from history. But he has committed one mistake. He has jumbled together metaphysics and ethics. His production is more a treatise on ethical than mental science. On the whole the writer deserves great credit.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us the following on the subject of the Circular and Eastern Canals. He says that the boat traffic has of late so much increased in the canals that there is hardly moving space for all the boats that gather there. The boatmen may justly complain that they have to pay tolls and demurrage without being able to share the advantages of the improvements that are being effected in the canals. One thing has become evidently indispensable, either the circular canal must be widened or another canal excavated to afford accommodation to the daily increasing traffic.

REFERRING to the outlay and return on these canals the same correspondent observes that from the way in which the accounts are prepared the profits on these canals shew less than what they in reality are. There is no proper capital accounts and great confusion is made in the charges made to capital and to revenue. For example silt clearance and construction of bridges are debited to capital when they should be charged to revenue Even the accounts as they are now prepared and submitted shew that the canals are working at a profit. The accounts for the last eleven years shew that the percentage of revenue on capital ranged from 3 to 7 per cent. The provincial exchequer has profited to the extent of over 40 lakhs of rupees. The traffic in the Calcutta canals estimated in maunds was more than 1¾ crores of maunds in 1880 and over 2½ crores of maunds in 1881. The value of merchandise exported by the canals in 1882 may be estimated at about 5½ crores of rupees.

FRIDAY, 30TH MARCH.

WE ARE requested to announce that Babu Gobindlal Roy of Rungpore has made a further donation of Rs. 250 to the Datavya Bharut Karyalya.

FROM THE REPORT of the sub-divisional officer of Moonshigunge in the Dacca District it appears that the last Kartik Baroni Fair annually held on the banks of the Dhulieshuri river went on smoothly, there was no sickness of any sort and very little crime. The conduct of the local zemindar Babu Bepin Behari Poddar is highly spoken of. He readily complied with the requisitions made on him for building bridges, hospitals and police barracks. The value of articles brought for sale is estimated at above 34 lakhs of rupees, of which more than two lakhs of rupees worth of goods had to be taken back.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* it appears that the Government has been informed that great laxity prevails in the Moffussil in the performance of *post mortem* examinations. The Government has, therefore, thought it necessary to order that all corpses of which a *post mortem* examination is necessary should be forwarded to the head-quarters station of a district except only in the case of sub-divisions in charge of Assistant Surgeons, which might be more than forty-eight hours' journey from the sudder station. In every case the Civil Surgeon shall conduct the examination in person and the report shall be written by him.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter regarding the proposed Culna Railway :

We are happy to understand that a proposal has been of late made for constructing a branch line of the E. I. Rai way in the District of Burdwan starting from one of the stations between Khanian and Burdwan and terminating at Culna. Such a branch line has indeed been a great desideratum in the district and considering the public welfare, the promotion of commerce and the accession of the local finance that the scheme is expected to conduce to, the proper authorities will, we hope never hesitate to recommend an early sanction to its execution.

We are aware that suggestions have been made from various quarters of this country, as to the selection of the starting point of the proposed branch line and that Punduah, Boinchee, Mamari and Saktigur are the four stations, as it appears from the issues of the *Statesman* and *Friend of India* of the 24th ultimo and 3rd instant that have been suggested for the starting point. It is quite needless on our part to enquire into the several motives which such suggestions have respectively proceeded from or to express any opinion upon the propriety or otherwise thereof, for all parties interested in the discussion of the question are at liberty to give out their views on it. It is, however, for the Government to determine, what would be the best starting point and what course of the line would be the most expedient, regard being had to the extent of public accommodation, the wants of the people and to principles of economy so that the highest public benefit derivable from the measure under review—may be secured at the smallest cost. As regards ourselves we are for having the starting point fixed at Punduah, which is one of the main stations and the most significant of all the four that are mentioned above.

Should the line be started, as we urge from Punduah and directed through Ragnapara or Culti in a northern direction the distance between the starting point and the terminus at Culna will admittedly be the shortest and the cost of construction the smallest. If the line would take this course it would attain all the ends contemplated in connection with its construction and supply the wants of the population of the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan,—introduction of commerce in the interior parts of the districts,—facility of intercourse between the people of different districts, who really suffer from absence of roads—promotion of commerce in general—it shall moreover obviate the necessity of making new roads or of improving and extending the old *kutcha* roads now in existence in those parts of the country, the people whereof have to encounter serious difficulties from want of proper pathways.

It would not be out of place to add here that applications for improving the kutcha road running from Punduah through Surrie and for extending it to Culna have been more than once presented to the Magistrates of Hooghly and Burdwan by a large number of sufferers, who stand in need of a *pukka* road from Punduah to Culna, but no consideration whatever has been shown to the grievances they represented and prayed to be relieved from.

The authorities, if they would be disposed to cause an impartial and careful enquiry to be instituted into the matter, will no doubt be satisfied that the track of the line we have noticed is fit for their approval inasmuch as it will be of very great service to the trading classes of the population falling as it would be, in the vicinity of some of the principal markets in the Burdwan District. Most of your readers who have personally visited the *hauts* at Singercone and Gowarah and the bazzars at Baidipore, Culty and other neighbouring villages and carefully marked the advent of dealers there, the quantities of various species of grains, seeds, eatables and cloths brought and sold weekly in those places, will bear out the truth of this remark that railway communication between Punduah and Culna in the direction we have pointed out will be highly advantageous to the trading classes of the people of the district of Hooghly, Burdwan and Nuddeah. Again it is an admitted fact that the number of passengers who catch and leave the train at Punduah by far exceeds the number of passengers who catch and leave the train at Boinchee, Mamari or Saktigur, whence it may be reasonably inferred that the proposed line would accommodate a larger number of passengers if it be started from Punduah than it would, if started from any of the other three stations, assuming that the passengers can all afford to travel by the line in question.

Having thus briefly shown the expediency of opening the proposed branch line from Punduah and directing its course through Rajdangha or Culty, we ask you to consider the question in a financial point of view and say whether or not it is discreet to place the line in such a direction as will save the most public money and attain the greatest public utility ?

There is much force in the statements of our correspondent. We commend his letter to Mr. Levinge.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Mr. Jones, Resident at Hyderabad, will shortly be transferred at his own request on grounds of health to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. His place at Hyderabad will be taken by Mr. Cordery, Commissioner of Peshwar.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegram from Gowhatty :

A meeting of the new Kamrup local board was called for to-day. The European non official members addressed the following letter to the Chairman. "We, the undersigned, having been elected members of the new local board as representing the tea planting interests in this district, feel it our duty to inform you that, so long as Mr. Ilbert's ill considered amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code remains unsettled, we must decline to take part in the deliberations of the board on matters of local Government, unless we see that the interests of tea planters and the non-official European community are likely to suffer by our absence."

Is it the object of the Independent Briton to defeat the cause of good government in the country ?

THE PROPHECY about the storm has been fulfilled. It was predicted, says an English contemporary, that it was one of the severest storms ever known in Britain would arrive from the other side of the Atlantic. It has come some days before its time, attended with extraordinary vigour and ferocity. On Monday last, the atmosphere became bitterly cold, and the wind rose on Tuesday. On Wednesday a hurricane swept over the kingdom and snow fell, which now lies some inches on the ground.

SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH.

THE CENTRAL NEWS' Dublin correspondent positively states that the authorities expect to be able very soon to implicate several Irish members of Parliament in the murder conspiracy. What next and next ?

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Mr. H. W. Primrose, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has safely reached Simla. He is reported to be quite convalescent, the attack of typhoid fever having been of a mild kind.

THE PIONEER publishes the following telegram from Calcutta :

It is currently reported in Calcutta that several of the leading members of the non-official community connected with the Association have received a hint from Simla advising them to deprecate violent and impetuous agitation, as the Government of India have every intention of abandoning Mr. Ilbert's Bill. So long, however, as agitation of an active character continues, this intention cannot be quietly carried out. One statement, alleged to have good foundation, is to the effect that the Viceroy has actually received instructions from the India Office to drop the measure.

We cannot believe that the Home Government has advised the withdrawal of the Bill.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a small brochure entitled "Hints to the study of the Bengali language for the use of European and Bengali students, by Rajkrishna Mukhopadhya." The hints are good and well arranged. We think they will prove exceedingly useful to European learners of the Bengali language.

IT IS STATED that Raja Shivapersad was burnt in effigy at Nimtollah Ghat, Calcutta.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to prepare a draft Bill on the subject of local self-government for that province. Strange to say that not a single native has been appointed to this Committee.

THERE WERE 244 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 24th March, of which 47 died from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 51 from fevers, 36 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents and suicide, 24 from asthma, and pthisis, 10 from spleen diseases, 8 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. The deaths among infants were 39 of which 10 were still-born. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 20. The average of daily mortality was 34·8.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, March 26.—Two thousand infantry have been placed under orders to protect the public buildings in London against further explosions. The Coldstream Guards are guarding the houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace.

27.—A Corps of Political Police is being organised in London, whose purpose it will be to watch the movements of agitators and meetings of Secret Societies. The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the Volunteers at Brighton yesterday. Twenty-two thousand five hundred Volunteers took part in the manœuvres, which were of an unusually successful character. The latest news from the Cape states that the Government there have decided to act vigorously with regard to the Boers, who refuse to quit Tembuland, and it is anticipated that serious troubles will result in connexion therewith.

29.—News from Ireland states that twelve members belonging to the Patriotic Brotherhood at Belfast, which is an organization formed for the murder of landlords, have been sentenced some to ten and some to five years' penal servitude. Twenty-one of the men arrested at Ballinrobe, on Tuesday, for complicity in murders during last June have been released. Lord Salisbury, speaking at Birmingham, yesterday, said that the Government policy was not consistent, and that it had alienated the confidence of the country.

Obituary.—John Brown, the Queen's personal attendant.

Cairo, March 28.—Colonel Hicks started to-day with five thousand Egyptian troops on an expedition against the Mahdi, and is marching in order to effect a junction with Abdelkader whose force consists of five thousand more Egyptian troops.

29.—The Secretary of State for India has given notice that in future the announcement beforehand of a minimum rate for biddings will be discontinued. He also states that additional bills beyond the total amount offered will not be granted at rates above the minimum rate accepted on Wednesday.

30.—The report of the committee upon the best colour for the British military uniform recommends grey, retaining scarlet only for full dress. Sir W. Harcourt, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that the late attack upon Lady Florence Dixie rests upon her own statement of the affair. The police have discovered nothing. A Fenian from Cork, being discovered landing explosives at Liverpool, yesterday, was arrested. Further arrests in connexion with this circumstance have also been made at Cork. It is understood that an undertaking has been arrived at between the Italian, Austrian and German Governments on the following basis, that they will use their best endeavours in order to maintain peace with France ; but, in the event of France attacking one of the said allied powers, the others will assist.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. The Famine and Relief Works in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces of India in 1877-78. By S. Mohamed Hossain of Lucknow. 2. Primary Education and circumstances of the population in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces of India. By S. Mohamed Hossain of Lucknow. 3. Hints to the Study of the Bengali Language, for the use of European and Bengali Students. By Rajkrishna Mookhopadhya. 4. The ninth annual Report of the Chundernagore Pustakagar for the year 1st October 1881 to 30th September 1882. 5. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circular for March 1883. 6. Buddhism and Christianity, with an Appendix on Nirvana. By Nisikant Chattopadhya (Translated from the German.) 7. The Religion of Humanity or Human Catholicism. The Western Republic—Serial No. 9. 8. The Eclectics of "Theosophy." By Frederic Fanthome. 9. Gossip about America and Europe. By Ramchunder Bose, M. A. 10. Report of the Shibpore Higher Class English School for 1882. 11. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine, No. 1 for January, 1883. 12. The Ramayan of Balmiki—translated into Bengali and edited by Kristogopal Bhakta Nos. 3 to 9. 13. Todd's Annals of Rajasthan in Bengali—illustrated. Published by Barrodakant Mitter. No. 7 Vol. 1. 14. Catalogue of Drugs in the Dispensary of Nobinchunder Sen Gupta and Co. with an almanack. 15. The Bharuti—a Bengali monthy, for Choitra 1289 B. E. Vol. VI No. 12. 16. Introduction to the Austadas Mahapuran. 17. Krisi Tutwa, a Bengali Agricultural Journal Vol. II. No. 5.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 4th April at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 5th April at 7½ P. M.
Subject: The Physical Properties of Air.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 7th April at 3 P. M.
Subject: Compounds of Nitrogen and Oxygen. (Continued.)

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.

III.

MR. EVANS' SPEECH.

FOR obvious reasons we pass over the second speech. The third speech was delivered by Mr. Evans. He is an able and shrewd lawyer, a subtle reasoner, a clear-headed thinker, and one well conversant with the land question of Bengal. Whatever falls from him deserves our careful attention. He began by admitting the necessity of legislation. He said : "When it is found, as I myself have found, that the Law Courts had come to a dead-lock, and that they can do nothing with the cases for enhancement and settlement of rents that come before them ; that such enhancements are introduced by illicit means, where the zemindars were strong and the ryots weak, and that just demands were resisted where the zemindars were weak and the ryots strong, then it is evident that a very serious state of things has arisen ; a serious state of things for the Government of the country, and a serious state of things for the landlords themselves. We all know there is nothing more troublesome or difficult to manage when once it has begun than an agrarian agitation, and therefore it is that I do think that in the interest both of the landlords and the ryots that legislation of some kind is clearly necessary." But Mr. Evans holds that it is necessary not only to simplify the procedure for the settlement and recovery of rent, but also to settle the question of rights. He remarked : "How are you to settle the rents unless you get at the rights of the parties, and that is why each Lieutenant-Governor found himself unable to settle the rents. They could not settle the rents until they found some proper method of settling them." But is the question of rights of both landlord and tenant so uncertain as Mr. Evans supposes ? We know what the law was in 1793, and how it was amended in 1859. Whatever the zemindars may say and however just their complaint, the Legislature cannot be expected to retrace its steps and recall the rights, which have already been conferred upon the ryots by the Rent Act of 1859. We for one would not go back, nor do we think that in common fairness to both zemindar and ryot it is necessary to go further on. Mr. Evans said : "And here I may observe that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodas Pal appears to assume, with regard to the great bone of contention, the position of occupancy ryots, that Act X of 1859 has practically accorded that right to a large proportion—he thinks 90 per cent.—of the tenants of Bengal. If that is so, there can, as already stated, be very little reason for extending it further. But what is the fact ?" Here Mr. Evans practically admits that if the occupancy right has accrued to the majority of the ryots, then there is no necessity for further legislation in that direction. But Mr. Evans denies the fact. He says : "If 90 per cent. of the tenants in Bengal have got the occupancy right, the fact remains that they cannot prove it, and it would be ruin to most of them to try to prove it." But how many suits have been instituted to contest the right where it really exists and how many ryots have been deprived of it ? Act X of 1859 has been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century, and under the 12 years' rule the occupancy right has naturally accrued to the vast majority of ryots. Besides, the Act gave retrospective effect to the provision, and all ryots with existing or prospective rights have benefited by it. Mr. Evans remarked, "if a man has a right and cannot press it, what will he do ? If there are many of them, they will have a row. Therefore it is that, looked at from the point of my Hon'ble friend, this Bill appears to be a Bill not for overturning the permanent settlement, but for securing to the 90 per cent. of the ryots in Bengal some means of getting the benefit of this right of occupancy, and being able to assert it. I saw in a letter not very long ago in one of the newspapers a statement by a zemindar that most of the ryots on his estates had morally a right of occupancy. That is a curious expression. It means they had got it, but had not got it ; and that, practically, is no doubt the state of affairs described by my Hon'ble friend to-day. There is the moral possession of a right of occupancy, unaccompanied by an actual or fractious possession of it." Surely we did not expect that a lawyer of Mr. Evans' calibre would make this confusion between moral and legal right. The accrual of the right is legal, and it is easily proveable. The production of rent receipts for twelve years consecutively is a proof sufficient.

Mr. Evans then discussed the question of the proprietory rights of the Zemindars. He said : "I think it is quite clear that, whoever they were, they were not absolute owners, even taking it from the point of view as between themselves and the Government. But I do not really care to discuss that matter, because whatever was their position as between themselves and the Government, before the permanent settlement, it is clear that, as between themselves and the Government, the Government did give over this right of making any further demands upon them and constituted them, so far as an interest which was negative, absolute owners. That was the position in law. They had some interest in the land, and although these interests were often involved, they were liable to be deprived of their zemindaries if they were behind hand in paying their rents. Still I have no doubt at all that a very large number of them were hereditary zemindars, and many of them were hereditary of the old princely houses who had an interest in the land ; and I agree that it was a hereditary interest and an interest which would pass to their children." While admitting all this Mr. Evans holds that the rights of the Zemindars are overlapped by those of the ryots. The question is what were the specific rights of the two. Accepting Mr. Evans' view that we need not go behind the Permanent Settlement, that we ought to take the position of the Zemindar to be the same that the Government possessed at the time of the Settlement, and that the Zemindar cannot claim any thing which the State did not then possess, what do we find to be the facts ? The State is still the proprietor of Khas mehals and has it surrendered all proprietory rights there ? What do the leases granted by the State to its tenants in Khas mehals disclose ? But as regards the rights of zemindars and ryots in Bengal the Permanent Settlement Regulations and subsequent Regulations throw sufficient light on the subject. We will transcribe here what we had written before on the subject. The tenures existing at and about the date of the Permanent Settlement may be classed as follows :

1*st*.—Such as without the right of property have still the right of occupancy attached to them, subject to the payment of such rent, progressive or otherwise, as may have been stipulated between their holders and the zemindar, when the latter entered into engagements with Government for the payment of public revenue. These are the dependent talooks described in Section 48 of Regulation VIII. of 1793.

2*nd*.—Such as have the right of occupancy guaranteed at a fixed rent, in consideration of their having been so held for twelve years prior to the Decennial Settlement. These are the istemraree or mukraree tenures described in Section 49 of the above Regulation.

3*rd*.—Khoodkasht tenures described in Clause 2, Section 60, Regulation VIII. of 1793, or tenures which were held by resident cultivators, at the time when the Decennial Settlement was concluded, and which tenures were continued to them, subject to the payment of rent at the Pergunnah rates.

4*th*.—Such as are governed by written contracts, entered into between the tenants and the landholders, prior or subsequent to the Decennial Settlement for lands other than those described in Sections 48, 49, and 60, of Regulation VIII. of 1793.

5*th*.—Such as are held from year to year, or tenures at will.

4. The condition of these tenures was gradually affected by the Revenue Sale Regulations promulgated from time to time. By the Regulations passed prior to Regulation XI. of 1822, dependent talooks of the nature described in Section 48, Regulation VIII. of 1793, which existed at the Decennial Settlement, and which were not found at the time or subsequently to be liable to enhancement, as provided in Section 51 of that Regulation, were declared to be exempted from enhancement, and the holders not liable to dispossession, except upon proof in a regular suit by the auction purchaser of his title to enhance the rates.

Talooks existing at the Decennial Settlement, which had been proved liable to increase in the manner stated in Section 51, Regulation VIII. of 1793, were liable to enhancement at the Pergunnah rates, but the holders of them were not subject to dispossession.

Talooks created since the Decennial Settlement, like the above were declared liable to enhancement at the Pergunnah rates, with the same reservation as to dispossession.

Istemrardars were held exempt from dispossession or enhancement.

Khoodkasht ryots holding their lands prior or subsequent to the Decennial Settlement were held to be liable to enhancement at the Pergunnah rates, but not to dispossession.

Pykasht ryots were subject to dispossession at the option of the purchaser, at the expiration of their leases.

It having appeared that the Pergunnah rates were various, fluctuating and uncertain, it was provided by Section 7, Regulation V. of 1812, that the lands liable to enhancement under the operation of the Sale Laws should be assessed at the rates obtaining for the time in adjacent lands of the same description.

It would appear from the foregoing that, up to 1812, the Legislature considered it a sufficient protection to the public revenue, as well as the interests of the purchaser, to authorise the cancelment of leases (except those of the exempted classes defined above,) and the enhancement of the rates according to a fixed rule, that is, the Pergunnah rate, if any there were, or the rate obtaining for the time being in similar lands adjacent, and did not contemplate ejectment, except in cases provided in Section 7, Regulation IV, of 1794, that is, when the terms of settlement, according to the Pergunnah rates, were declined by the under-tenants.

Regulation VIII. of 1819 took a different view of the principle which should govern under-tenures after revenue sales—evidently to check frauds, which must have been extensively practised by the proprietors.

This principle of annulment of tenures was more clearly and in unmistakeable language laid down in Regulation XI. of 1822, and in Section 30 of that Regulation it was declared that a revenue sale, for reasons stated therein, annulled all the tenures created subsequent to the Settlement, or such as the original engager might have set aside, except *bona fide* leases of ground for houses, &c., saving likewise, as enacted in Section 32, the exempted classes of tenures which were defined and protected in the following manner :

"The above rules, or any other rules contained in the existing regulations, by which persons are declared competent, under certain restrictions, to annul engagements contracted between former proprietors and their under-tenants, and in certain cases to enhance the rent payable by such tenants, shall not be construed to entitle the purchasers of land at public sales to disturb the possession of any village zemindar, putteedar, mofussil talookdar, or other person having an hereditary transferable property in the land, or in the rents thereof, not being one of the proprietors party to the engagement of settlement, or his representative. Nor shall the said rule be construed to authorize any purchaser as aforesaid to eject a khoodkasht kudeemee ryot, or resident and hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy. Nor shall a purchaser demand a higher rate of rent from an under-tenant of either of the above descriptions, than was receivable by the former malgoozar, saving and except in cases in which such under-tenants may have held their lands under engagements, stipulating for a lower rate of rent than would have been justly demandable for the land, in

consequence of abatements having been granted by the former malgoozars from the old established rates, by special favor, or for a consideration, or the like, or in cases in which it may be proved that, according to the custom of the purgunnah, mouzah, or other local division, such under-tenants are liable to be called upon for any new assessment, or other demand not interdicted by the Regulations of Government."—*Section* 32, *Regulation XI.* 1822.

Now the village zemindars and others who are described to have an hereditary transferable property in the land, must, to be consistent with the principle laid down in Section 30, mean such as had or acquired rights of occupancy or property in the village or land, in the manner defined in Sections 48,49, and 51 of Regulation VIII. of 1793, and Sections 14, Regulation I. of 1801, and not in reference to tenures which originated with the original engager or his successors, or which he could set aside as provided by Section 51 of Regulation VIII. of 1793, but nevertheless, the wording "hereditary transferable property in the land" was liable to considerable misconstruction, inasmuch as it was considered to apply to all tenures which the holders had come to the possession of by purchase. The Board of Revenue, in paras 114 to 125 of their letter to Government hereto appended, dated the 13th March 1838, forwarding draft of a Sale Law by Mr. Walter, have pointed out and discussed this liability to misconstruction.

In pursuance of the principle laid [down in Section 30, Regulation XI. of 1822, khoodkasht tenures created since the Decennial Settlement were likewise declared liable to be annulled, and the latter part of Section 32 provided as follows: "Nor shall the said rule be construed to authorize any purchaser, as aforesaid, to eject a khoodkasht kudeemee [ryot, or resident or hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy." This can only apply to those khoodkasht ryots who held their lands at or before the Settlement, and whose right of occupancy, on payment of rent according to a fixed rule, is guaranteed by Section 60 of Regulation VIII. of 1793. The wording of the section, it should be observed, has given rise to considerable doubt and misapprehension as to the precise nature of the tenure which it was intended to protect from annulment, since it has been contended, that tenures which have passed through more than one generation would acquire the character of a hereditary khoodkasht tenure. This cannot be the correct interpretation, since a tenure in one case may pass through three generations during the time that another has not passed through one, and it will be giving preference, not by the length of possession but by the varying rate of annual mortality which might prevail among the occupiers of the tenure. Such an interpretation besides would be most indefinite and inconsistent with the principles clearly and broadly laid down in Section 30.

The doubt and uncertainties which the provisions of Section 32, Regulation XI. of 1812 gave rise to, and which are alluded to in the Board's letter cited above, so far as the village zamindars, &c., were concerned, were cleared up by Act XII. of 1841, and, subsequently, Act 1, of 1845, and the classes of tenures which the first portion of section 32, Regulation XI. of 1822 intended to protect, were clearly defined in Section 26 of the Act:

First.—Tenures which were held as istemraree or mocurarree, at a fixed rent more than twelve years before the Permanent Settlement.

Secondly.—Tenures existing at the time of the Decennial Settlement, which have not been, or may not be, proved to be liable to increase of assessment, on the grounds stated in Section 58, Regulation VIII. of 1793.—*Section* 26, *Act* I. *of* 1845.

The khoodkasht tenures were, however, left with as great liability to misunderstanding as in the latter part of Section 32, Regulation XI. of 1822: but that the Legislature only meant to protect kudeemee khoodkasht tenures having rights of occupancy at fixed rates, or at rents assessable according to fixed rates, *viz.* such as existed at or before the Settlement, and not created subsequently, may be gathered from the observations of the President in Council in the table of remarks upon the Sale Law of 1841, in reference to the suggestions of the Landholders' Society upon this class of tenures. The table was forwarded to the Government of Bengal, with the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 10th February 1840. The remarks of the Landholders' Society, and the remarks of his Honor in Council thereon, are hereto annexed.

Act I. of 1845 introduced two other important exceptions to the class of exempted tenures, which Regulation XI. of 1822 did not contain, *viz.* *bona fide* leases in perpetuity for the clearing of jungle and farms granted in good faith and at the fair rents for terms not exceeding twenty years, with the sanction and approval of the collector.

Such were the rights of both zemindars and ryots until 1859, when the Rent Act of that year made the radical change by introducing the 12 years' rule constituting the occupancy right.

The speaker who preceded Mr. Evans had quoted the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst on the proprietory rights of the zemindars as recognised by the Permanent Settlement Regulations. Mr. Evans remarked that that opinion was not to the point, because the issue of the case which elicited that opinion was different. He says:

Now this passage which has been read comes from the well-known case of *Freeman* and *Fairlie*, and is a leading case on the subject. It was a suit brought in the year 1828 and it is always cited in this matter. The decision in it was that land in Calcutta descended as a free-hold inheritance to the heir and did not pass from the personal representative. That was the point Lord Lyndhurst had to consider, and his remarks were all made in reference to it. It appears that one Mrs. Hannah, a Mahomedan lady, died, leaving three houses. These three houses she bought from different people. But, as was the custom in those days, she got a *potta* from the Collector of Calcutta. She died and left an executor, and differences having arisen between this person and those interested, and the question arose whether they passed to the heirs or the personal representatives, whether this was a real estate or whether it was a personal estate. This case was nearly the same as the case of the houses in Calcutta, and Lord Lyndhurst considered that the tenure, whatever it was, being determinable under English law, held in favor of the heir. That was really the whole decision in this case, and in no sense whatever does that decision bear the significance which the Hon'ble Member sought to give it. It is very dangerous to cite a case without seeing what it is that the Judge is dealing with at the time. If Lord Lyndhurst was considering a case arising between a zemindar and his tenant, his decision would have been open to the highest consideration; but it is impossible to say that he had any such question in his mind at the time. It was really the sound of the words and nothing more, and I think that I may dispose of Lord Lyndhurst, and that learned man may sleep in peace.

Now, we have nothing to do with the issue before the Privy Council. The Permanent Settlement Regulations had been put in evidence, and Lord Lyndhurst gave his opinion on those Regulations. We reproduce that opinion:

The first thing to be considered is, what was the state of landed property among the natives of *India*, when the English settlement was originally established in that country; I am speaking of the district of *Calcutta*. This is certainly involved in some obscurity; but there are two documents, which were referred to in the argument, that throw great light on the subject, and have contributed to remove almost all doubts from my mind with respect to it.

These documents are, in the first place, the regulations of 1793, distinguished by the name of the permanent regulations. I think it is to be collected from those regulations, that the proprietors of land in *India* had an absolute ownership and dominion of the soil; that the soil was not vested generally in the sovereign; that the proprietors did not hold at the will of the sovereign; but held the property as their own, with the power of disposing of it absolutely; and, if not disposed of, that it descended to their families. It is liable, indeed, to a tribute to the Government, but it appears that the tribute was not fixed, but was increased at the arbitrary will of the Government; and it appears further, that, if the tribute was not paid, Government had the power of taking possession of the lands for the purpose of obtaining payment. Still notwithstanding these circumstances, and these charges, I think it is impossible to read those articles, which were prepared obviously with great caution and consideration, by persons well acquainted with the subject, and possessing every means of obtaining the most accurate information on it, and as far back as the year 1793, without coming to the conclusion that the *Zemindars* and *Talookdars* were owners of the soil, subject only to a tribute, such as I have stated, to Government; and it was the object of those regulations of the year 1793, to make that tribute which had been considered as dependant in its amount on the will of the governing power, fixed and permanent. But I do not rely merely on the regulations of 1793. I look, secondly, at another series of documents,—the case submitted to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, for their opinion,—and the documents which accompany that case, and which were laid before me. Looking at those documents and opinions, which were referred to in the course of the argument, and considered as materials on which the parties relied, and which were annexed, I think, to the certified opinion of Sir *Edward Hyde East*; and considering, with the best intention in my power, these papers, they confirm, most strongly, the opinion I should have derived from the permanent regulations: namely, that the proprietors of the soil had a permanent interest in it at the time when the English established themselves in that settlement.

We ask whether this was the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst or not. It was given *ex cathadra*, but is the opinion therefore the less valuable?

It had been pointed out in Council that the Government in dealing with the rights of ryots on its own estates has not shewn greater consideration for them than the zemindars. In reply Mr. Evans said: "It is no argument to say that the Government in various departments have done the same thing. In speaking of the Government, it must be remembered that there are many departments of the Government. From one point of view, you may have the Government sitting there consulting for the general good of the country and taking broad views of the question. On the other hand, there is a department which represents the Secretary of State, who represent the positive right of the Government in their property, just as in the case of Crown lands in England. When you deal with the Government in this capacity, I am sorry to say they don't seem to be the same kind of people as the Government of India in its broader capacity." We confess we were not prepared to see Mr. Evans take to such special pleading as this. If the Government as proprietor can exercise certain rights, why should not the zemindar, who has taken the place of the Government as proprietor of the soil, be allowed to do likewise? Surely things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another.

We have neither time nor space to dwell further on Mr. Evans' speech. We can only say that throughout it was a clever piece of special pleading.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN has exercised the privilege of the traditional English grumbler—he has written to the *Times*. As might be expected he strongly condemns Mr. Ilbert's Bill. He could not forget that he was the author of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1872, and that he had opposed with all his might the amendment brought forward by SirBarrow Ellis, which sought to abolish the invidious distinction made in the Code between European and Native Civilian Magistrates in regard to the trial of European British subjects. That amendment was supported by the then Viceroy, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, the then Commander-in-chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, and the then Finance Minister of India, Sir Richard Temple. But the opposition of Sir James Stephen, who was supported by the Additional European Members of the Council, proved fatal to the amendment. In these circumstances, it was only to be expected that Sir James should condemn Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Let us examine the arguments which he brings forward to establish his position.

Sir James Stephen begins by giving a history of the law in order to enable the British public to appreciate its present condition and the changes proposed to be made in it. Having explained the course of legislation, he goes on to say: "It is, no doubt, contrary to some notions current in England to make distinctions between the criminal liability of different classes of persons, though even here the principle that a man should be tried by his peers, and that application of it which in cases of treason and felony gives a special tribunal to peers of the realm, form part of the law of the land. In other parts of the world the principle is far more extensively acted upon. Special tribunals for Europeans exist in China and Japan, in Turkey, and in Egypt, and there is probably no part of the world in which there are so many personal laws as in India. Not only are Hindu and Mahomedan laws administered by every court in India in all cases connected with inheritance and many other subjects, but even in criminal matters the feelings of the natives and their practices as to personal appearance and the giving of evidence in public are studiously respected. If the wife of the Viceroy had to testify she should have to do so in a manner from which a Mahomedan married woman of low rank would be excused. I should doubt if there was any part of the world in which the common sentiment of the bulk of the population would acquiesce so naturally in the notion that Englishmen must be tried by men of their own race and colour." We are surprised that a man of Sir James Stephen's intelligence and learning should have made use of such flimsy arguments as are contained in the passages just quoted. True, English women are not exempt from personal appearance in court; but then they are not *purdanashins*. If they should take to the *purdah*, surely the Legislature would not refuse to recognize their claim to exemption from personal appearance in courts. Native women who go about in public are not allowed the privilege of *pardanashin* ladies. They are not excused from personal appearance in court. The British public do not know this fact, but Sir James Stephen, as the self-constituted expositor of the law, ought to have informed them of it. He should also have told them that as a matter of fact European British subjects in India are at present tried by men, who are not of their own race or colour, In the presidency towns there are Native Magistrates who try European British subjects, and there are Native Judges of the High Court upon whose jurisdiction whether in civil or in criminal cases, no restrictions are imposed by reason of their race or colour. Then in the Mofussil European British subjects have in many an instance of their own accord waived their birth-right and taken their trial before Native Magistrates. These important facts Sir James Stephen, for reasons best known to himself, keeps back from the knowledge of the British public. He lays great stress on the circumstance that though the Code of 1872 was amended in 1882 no change was made in the provisions relating to the trial of European British subjects. "A variety of alterations and amendments," he writes, "were introduced into the new measure which in the ordinary course must have been submitted for their remarks to the different local Governments, but the part of Code which related to European British subjects was re-enacted without any alteration of importance and the new Code came into force on the 1st of January 1883. Why it should be considered necessary to amend in 1883 a Bill which had been carefully considered and re-enacted in 1882 I am at a loss to imagine. This in itself

seems to show that there can be no solid practical reason for the change proposed to be made." But is Sir James Stephens really ignorant of the facts of the case? Is he not aware that the question was raised by Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, and rather than delay the Bill the Viceroy promised to take the matter into consideration during the ensuing recess and to consult the Local Governments about it? It was under these circumstances that the subject was postponed. Mr. Ilbert's Bill has been brought forward in redemption of the Viceroy's pledge.

Looking at the present question upon its immediate merits, Sir James Stephen draws attention to the divergence of official and non-official views. He writes:—"Apart from the larger principles which it involves, I may observe that it is a question on which official and non-official Europeans in India take very different views. There was, ten years ago, and I have every reason to believe that there still is, in India an appreciable degree of jealousy between the official and non-official Europeans. The official European is practically in no danger of criminal prosecutions, and has never quite lost the feeling that the Supreme Courts and their successors, the barrister Judges of the High Courts, who are in some sort the representatives of the priviliges of non-official Europeans, are more or less intruders on the authority of the civilians who are the reprerentatives of the servants of the company. The very change which is now proposed was proposed by eminent members of the Civil Service in 1872, though on different principles and in a totally different spirit from that in which it seems to have been introduced on the present occasion. Nothing was then said as to the removal of anomalies, nor was there at that time any apparent disposition on the part of the Government to attempt to put Europeans and Natives on an equality. The proposal was, however, rejected on account of the strong feeling on the subject of the non-official Europeans. Both my Indian and my English experience lead me to sympathise strongly in this matter with the non-official Europeans. It seems to the most right and natural for any one accused of a crime and about to be tried by a Judge who decides both on the fact and the law to wish to be tried, if possible, by a man of his own race and colour, who speaks his own language, and presumably enters into and understands his feelings. An Englishman in India is a foreigner in a strange country, and I can hardly imagine a more distressing position than that, say, of a railway guard who having misconducted himself when drunk, is brought up to be tried before a man who has no sort of knowledge of him or sympathy with him and only half understands him." Sir James Stephen is too sensible a man not to realize that the arguments contained in the passages just quoted apply with equal force to the trial of natives of India by European Judges. He, therefore, observes: "If it is said that a native before an English Judge is equally ill off, it is hardly true, for every effort is made to familiarize English Judges with both the languages of the country and the character of the natives, whereas natives have no familiarity at all with the character of the lower class of English, and few know our language well enough to administer justice in it. In so far, however, as the observation is true, it proves too much, for it is based upon a defect so separate from the existence of the British power in India." No doubt every effort is made to familiarise European Judges with Native languages, but if Sir James Stephen had wide Indian experience he would have known that much success does not attend these efforts. He cannot deny that Native Covenanted Civilians know the English language far better than the European civilians know the Indian languages. Then having received English training and associated with Englishmen at home, they have sufficient knowledge of English life, thoughts and manners, so as to administer substantial justice with efficiency. This is not denied by impartial Englishmen, whose moral vision has not been darkened by race-prejudices or animosities. Sir James' letter is a clever piece of special pleading, of which we admit he is a perfect master. It may succeed in misleading the British public unacquainted with the actual condition of things here, but it cannot throw dust into the eyes of those who possess a thorough knowledge of the country.

Sir James Stephen has in connection with this subject raised the most important issue as to the principles on which India should be governed by the British. It is too late in the day to raise such an issue. England has governed India for a century and a quarter and it cannot now retrace the steps it has taken to govern this vast dependency on the broad principles of truth, justice, and morality. He says:

> It has been observed in many articles, some published in the *Times*, that if the Government of India have decided on removing all anomalies from India they ought to remove themselves and their countrymen. Whether or not that mode of expression can be fully justified there can, I think, be no doubt that it is impossible to imagine any policy more fearfully dangerous and more certain in case of failure to lead to results to which the mutiny would be child's play than the policy of shifting the foundations on which the British Government of India rests. It is essentially an absolute Government, founded, not on consent, but on conquest. It does not represent the native principles of life or of government, and it can never do so until it represents heathenism and barbarism. It represents a belligerent civilisation, and no anomaly can be so striking or so dangerous as its administration by men who, being at the head of a Government founded upon conquest, implying at every point the superiority of the conquering race, of their ideas, their institutions, their opinions, and their principles, and having no justification for its existence except that superiority, shrink from the open, uncompromising, straightforward assertion of it, seek to apologize for their own position, and refuse, from whatever cause, to uphold and support it. I should be sorry to say a word which could embarrass any Viceroy in the discharge of the weightiest and most delicate duties which can be imposed on any of Her Majesty's subjects; but much of the language lately held as to local government, education, and some other subjects has filled me, as to my knowledge it has filled others who are interested in India, with apprehension, and I do not in the least wonder that the Europeans in India see in the proposed change about criminal procedure a symptom, all the more formidable because in itself it is slight and utterly needless, of a determination to try to govern India upon principles inconsistent with the foundation on which British power rests.

The above is a tissue of misconceptions and misrepresentations, and we are not surprised that Sir James should give them currency when we recollect his doctrine that what is morally right is not politically right. British Rule in India, we make bold to say, is not an anomaly. The British are here not by right of conquest but with the consent of the people. Has Sir James Stephen forgotten the history of the Revolution in Bengal? Was it not the leaders of the people at the Mahomedan capital at Moorshedabad, who exaperated by the oppressions of Seraj-ood-dowlah, invited Lord Clive to take possession of the country in the name of the East India Company just as the English invited the Prince of Orange to assume the sceptre of England? And the people of India have all along cheerfully and gratefully acquiesced in British supremacy in the East? When the crash of the Sepoy Mutiny came, what did the people do? Did they join the ranks of the rebels? No, on the contrary they did their best to uphold the British throne. As Lord Canning said, while the mutineers could be counted by thousands, the loyal and law-abiding subjects of the Queen in India could be counted by millions and tens of millions. Sir James Stephen would govern the country at the point of the bayonet—but happily that is not the behest of our Sovereign mistress. Her Gracious Proclamation of 1858 is our Magna Charta, and we will quote a few passages from it, to wit—

> Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of Religion. We disclaim alike the Right and the Desire to impose our convictions on any of Our Subjects. We declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure that none be in any wise favored, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their Religious Faith or Observances; but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the Law: and We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the Religious Belief or Worship of any of Our Subjects, on pain of Our highest Displeasure.
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> And it is Our farther Will that, so far as may be, Our Subjects, of whatever Race or Creed, be freely and impartially admitted to Offices in Our Service, the Duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.
>
> We know, and respect, the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the Lands inherited by them from their Ancestors; and We desire to protect them in all Rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State: and We will that generally, in framing and administering the Law, due regard be paid to the ancient Rights, Usages, and Customs of India.

What could be a better and more effective answer to the wild declamation of Sir James Stephen than the benevolent and gracious words of our beloved Sovereign? These words ought to be written in letters of gold. Would Sir James Stephen recall these memorable words? Would Parliament revoke them? Will the Queen-Empress herself allow them to be cancelled? We have no hesitation in replying in the negative. We may therefore dismiss the question raised by Sir James Stephen that the British Government in India should go back to the days of the bayonet and the whip.

DESPERANDUM!

A DROWNING man catches at a straw. This adage best illustrates the present position of the opponents of the policy of equality in the eye of the law advocated by Lord Ripon. Unable to meet argument with argument and fact with fact, these gentlemen in sheer despair are having recourse to anything which comes in their way and are bolstering it up as unassailable logic in their favour. We have neither time nor patience to wade through the mass of gibberish, which is daily appearing in some of the morning papers on the subject, but we are not a little surprised to observe that the educated and rational men who guide these papers are so sadly lost in the present excitement. The *Englishman* to which we have always given credit for common sense seems to be more gone in the head than any other publicist. None knows better than our contemporary that Mr. Ilbert's Bill proposes to vest jurisdiction in a few covenanted and statutory native Civilians and extra Assistant Commissioners, who are for the most part Europeans or Eurasians. The training of these Covenanted Native Civilians is admittedly superior. The Government reposes the utmost confidence in them. The non-official European public have not had the hardihood to deny their capacity or impugn their character. The very classes of Europeans, who feel most interested in an efficient administration of criminal justice, have in many instances of their own accord waved their birth-right and taken their trial before native Magistrates both covenanted and uncovenanted. No one denies this fact. It is, however, observable that it is not intended to extend the Bill to even experienced native Deputy Magistrates. Such being the case, we repeat we are surprised that the *Englishman* should hold up the judgment of a stray native Deputy Magistrate here or a stray native Munsiff there as a specimen of justice which European British subjects may expect under the operation of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The *Englishman* first takes up a decision of a Munsiff in a rent case in the district of Malda. It thus gives the facts of the case and remarks:

> The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—A well-known firm of this city became, in course of business, possessed, under mortgage deeds, of, among other properties, a small *mourusee jote* (perpetual holding), and proceeded to institute the usual suits for rents due, and then, under foreclosure decree to sell the *jote*. Mortgage deeds tracing the existence and possession of the *jote* back for many years, and a certificate from the District Court of sale in due course of execution process, were filed on the records of eight suits, which the Munsiff grouped together and disposed of in one order.
>
> The Munsiff, looking at the case from an entirely Native point of view, found, in his wisdom, that the Court sale and certificate, supported by the mortgage deeds, were collusive, and brought about by the plaintiffs, a wealthy European firms in order to "create the *jote*," and cheat the defendant ryot, of the amount claimed—a total of about fifty rupees—and proceeded to show by a train of high logical reasoning that it must be so, because the plaintiffs allowed the said Court sale (brought about on their own motion) to proceed without any attempt on their part to stop it! He then indulged in the usual insinuations, (though this is declared by the Judge not to be consonant with the facts) that the witnesses produced by the plaintiffs were all their own servants, and therefore interested or suborned!
>
> The case being properly represented to the Appellate Court the mismanagement and distortion of the evidence by the Munsiff, and the absurd and gratuitous attempt to insinuate fraudulent motives and conduct, have been strongly commented on by the Judge, and the cases sent back for proper trial. But if the plaintiffs had been poor people, or unable to assert and protect their interests and title, a gross injustice and slanderous imputations would probably have remained unchallenged and unexposed, and the ownership of the *jote* been assailed.

We give the judgment of the Munsif *in extenso*:

In the Court of the Additional Moonsiff at Shibgunge.
Rent suit No. 90 of 1882.

Octavius Steel and another, Plaintiffs, *vs.* Shake Rohomdi Doffader and others, Defendants.

This is a suit for the recovery of arrears of rent due up to Pous Kist of 1288. Plaintiffs state that defendant holds a jummah of Rs. 2-11 annas 14 gundas in their mukrari jote called "Anund Mohun Sen" in Turuff Lukhipore. Defendant denies relationship of landlord and tenant, and states that plaintiffs have no mukrari jote in turuff Lukhipore, and,

that he does not hold any land under plaintiffs. Defendant further states that plaintiffs held an ijarah of the mehal till 1287, and that during plaintiff's ijarah he used to pay rents to plaintiffs on account of his holding in the said mehal, which has been made khas since 1283 by the Zemindar. The plaintiffs in this case as well as in suits Nos. 93, 94, 101, 102, 103, 104, and 108 are the same, and the objections of defendants in all these suits and the evidence adduced and witnesses examined are the same; those suits are therefore analogous, and the same judgment will govern all these cases. The questions for determination in all these analogous suits are (1) whether plaintiffs hold in Turuff Lukhipore the mukarari jote called Anund Mohun Sen; (2) whether defendant holds any land under Plaintiffs in that jote; and whether there is relation of landlord and tenant between plaintiffs and defendant.

1 There is no evidence adduced by plaintiff to prove that he holds the mukarari jote Anund Mohun Sen in Turuff Lukhipore. Plaintiff has produced a sale certificate and has examined seven witnesses, all of whom are plaintiff's servants; but no evidence has been produced to show that the Zemindar of the mehal created the jote for plaintiff. The mere oral evidence of plaintiff's own servants does not prove or create any mukrari jote. The sale certificate exhibit marked (1) rather goes against plaintiffs' allegation of a jote. The sale appears to be a collusive one, and was caused by plaintiff himself in order to create the jote. It appears from the certificate that the ten annas share of the *pro forma* defendant 2 and 3 in the alleged jote, Anunda Mohun Sen, was sold in execution of a money decree in February last, but plaintiffs are admittedly in possession of these ten annas share since 1272 as mortgagees of the proforma defendants Nos. 2 and 3. If the jote had been a real one and the sale a *bona fide* one, plaintiffs would have surely objected to the sale being held. For these reasons I find that plaintiff has no mukrari jote in Turuff Lukhipore as he alleges. This issue is therefore decided against plaintiff.

2. There is no evidence at all to show that plaintiff ever realised rents from the defendant on account of his holding in plaintiffs' alleged jote, Anunda Mohun Sen. Plaintiff was the ijardar of the mehal for a long time immediately before 1288, and in that capacity he has realised rents from defendant as well as other ryots of the mehal, but there is no evidence to prove that defendant holds any land in the mehal under Plaintiff, or ever paid any rent to him except as an ijardar. I therefore find that plaintiff has entirely failed to prove that defendant holds any land under him, or that there is a relation of landlord and tenant between themselves. This issue is also decided against plaintiff. It is accordingly ordered that plaintiff's suit be dismissed with costs. Defendant shall get his costs from plaintiff with interest at 12 per cent per annum.

(Sd.) MOHENDRA LALL GOSSAIN.

June 29, 1882.

This judgment was appealed against and has been remanded by the District Judge with some adverse remarks. We do not intend to discuss the merits of the two judgments. But we are not prepared to say that upon the evidence adduced before the Munsif his dicision was wholly unwarrantable. The retrial of the case will show whether the Munsif's view was correct or not. Be that as it may, we do not see the slightest connection between this Munsif's judgment and Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The Munsifs have for nearly half a century exercised jurisdiction in civil suits of European British subjects, and if they had abused their power or failed to do justice, surely the shrieking European would not have remained quiet all this time and pocketed the injustice.

The other case, which the Englishman has adduced is that of a judgment of a Deputy Magistrate in certain criminal proceedings connected with cattle trespass upon certain Indigo fields in Behar. That judgment is certainly amusing. The intelligent Deputy Magistrate talks of "intelligent cattle," indigo leaves being poisonous, and the improbability of cows trespassing upon indigo lands and all that sort of thing. We have laughed over this judgment as much as our contemporary, but that does not help his cause in the least. As we have said above Mr. Ilbert's Bill does not confer jurisdiction upon Uncovenanted Magistrates, and it is therefore no argument to say that some Uncovenanted Magistrates are erratic. For the matter of that erratic stars of this kind are plentiful in the glorious firmament of the Covenanted Civil Service. But would any sane man argue from these exceptional cases that the Covenanted Civil Service is not fit to exercise the high and responsible powers which are vested in it? We are sorry that in stress of argument our contemporary is drawn to such weak excuses. *Desperandum*!

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

AS MEASURES are being taken for the extension of local self-government in India it is interesting to enquire how it is working in England. The February number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains a valuable paper on Local Government in England and Wales by Mr. William Rathbone M.P. It appears that the system is by no means working satisfactorily in England. We are told that the Acts of Parliament on the subject have been so often tinkered and multiplied that they would compose a very respectable library, that local taxation in England is raised by no less than three and twenty distinct kinds of local authority, and that to trace out the relations, the powers, duties and liabilities of these local authorities might tax the best trained legal intellect. For the year 1880-81 the total receipts of the various local authorities throughout England and Wales, including the metropolis, amounted to upwards of fifty-five millions and their total expenditure to upwards of fifty-three millions; and at the close of that year their total debts had risen to upwards of one hundred and forty-four millions. Mr. Rathbone remarks: "As compared with the Imperial, the Local Government works everywhere and works always. The Imperial authority legislates, but the local authority administers. The work of legislation is limited, but the work of administration is endless. The work of legislation must be undertaken by the few; but the work of administration ought to be shared by the many. To the Local Government is confided the regulation of Police, the care of the public health, the relief of the distressed poor, and the working of the system of popular education; in short, everything that most deeply affects the internal welfare of the community. In a society like ours—a society ever assuming more complicated forms—a society in which we feel more and more the need of joint action—the Local Government finds its labours grow with the growth of its capacity. Numerous as are our local authorities, immense as is our local expenditure, much that Local Government should do is either not done at all, or done very imperfectly." The local self-government is a school for political training, but as it is working in England according to Mr. Rathbone it does not fulfil that great object. He writes: "the present state of Local Government discourages many of the best and ablest citizens from taking any active part in local politics. However strong their desire to serve their fellows, they do not see that they have any fair scope for their powers. They can do nothing in the hope of appreciation. Their district has no true government. It would be inconvenient and disgusting, if not impossible, for them to undergo the trouble and vexation of half-a-dozen different elections, to take part in the meetings of as many different boards, and to find at last that all their sacrifices had brought no substantial result of honour to themselves or of advantage to others. From impotence they pass into despair, to end in selfish indifference. Where men have but little chance of serving the public, there men will feel but little will to serve." The vices of the present system of Local Government in England are reduced to three, namely:

I. The needless multiplication of local authorities and of the areas under their control; of authorities sometimes ill consituted for, and of areas often ill-suited to, their respective purposes.

II. The excessive and unsystematic sub-division of the functions of Local Government.

III. The disorder in local finance and the unfair incidence of local taxation.

Mr. Rathbone dwells in detail upon these three points. Under the first head he points out the multiplication of area into small units, and the division of power within those units has been the bane of local self-government in England. One example is quite sufficient. The following extract from a paper by Mr. Hagger, one of the ablest members of the Local Government Civil Service in England, describes Liverpool:

By Liverpool I mean the continuous succession of buildings constituting what would be properly called the town. It comprises or extends into three poor-law areas—the parish of Liverpool, the West Derby Union and the extra-parochial township of Toxteth Park.

When the country was divided into unions, the parish of Liverpool, which was then conterminous with the municipal borough of Liverpool, was formed into a separate poor-law district as a single parish and twenty-three surrounding townships were formed into West Derby Union. Subsequently, the Municipal borough was extended, so as to include two of the adjacent townships and portions of two others. Then the township of Toxteth Park was separated from the West Derby Union, and formed into poor law area under a board of guardians. There have been also formed within the same area eleven local board districts and a second Municipal borough, that of Bootle. Thus there are within this area—which is practically that of the West Derby Union—two Municipal Councils, three boards of guardians, eleven local boards of health, twenty-four bodies of overseers; and there are besides five burial boards, two school boards, and one highway board, making a total of forty-eight local authorities acting in complete independence of each other; the complication being increased by the fact that a single board exercises its different functions over different areas. Thus, the West Derby Board of Guardians have control over the whole twenty-two townships in the union for poor-law purposes, whilst they are the rural sanitary authority in only ten of them, and the educational authority in eighteen and a half.

Now, consider for a moment what this means. Think of the number of elections, of the varied qualifications required of the candidates, of the various franchises, and of the numerous modes of exercising them, of the superfluous machinery employed in the actual performance of many portions of the work and in the collection of diffrent rates, of the friction—saying nothing of occasional ruptures—which most inevitably be felt in the working of so many independent authorities in such matters as drainage, highways, settlement of paupers, acquisition of lands, assessment, &c., and you will have some idea of the waste of energy, time, and resources, which the present state of things entails.

Mr. Rathbone remarks:

"So long as the multitude of petty local bodies continues to exist, each local body will continue to elude the vigilance of public criticism. Whom can the rate-payer watch, on whom can he fasten any grave responsibility? If he inhabit a borough he may be governed by the town council, by the vestry, by the burial board, by the school board, by the board of guardians, and by the county quarter sessions, and his, home is situated at once in a borough, parish, a union and a county. If he reside in a rural parish he may be subject at one and at the same time to a school board, a burial board, a highway board, the guardians of the poor and the justices of the peace, and his dwelling is probably comprised at once in a parish, a union, a highway district, and a county. In either case all the respective authorities and areas may be complicated in ways previously suggested. Each has its separate rate and its separate debt. The aggregate of rates may be heavy and the aggregrate of debt may be large; bnt no one body is responsible for either. The collecitive work may be ill-done; but no one body can be blamed for much of what goes wrong. If the rates happen to be low, the debt trifling and all the work well done, there are so many to divide the honour that it is scarcely worth earning. No single local authority has much to hope from the public applause, or much to fear from the public censure.

The natural result of this system of Local Government is disorder in local Finance and unequal incidence of local taxation. In Liverpool, we are told, the wealthy bankers, merchants, or shipowners, contribute, perhaps, 1*l*. per cent. of their income to the rates; the labourers pay 4*l* per cent. of their income; the struggling professional man between 2*l* and 3*l* per cent.,; and the retail tradesman, as much as 12*l* per cent., or perhaps more. A more unjust imposition cannot be conceived. The working of the Local Government system in England ought to be a warning to India. It does not seem to be quite such a perfect model as it is supposed to be nor does it deserve to be bodily transplanted into India. What, however, supports the vitality of the system in England is the room allowed for real self-government without being handicapped everywhere by a rigorous controlling authority.

THE EUROPEAN ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE outcome of the agitation against Mr. Ilbert's Jurisdiction Bill has been the establishment of an Association for the defence of the European and Anglo-Indian interests in India. The objects of the Association are thus set forth:

I.—POLITICAL.

(*a*.)—To collect and bring to a focus the opinions of the classes whom it represents, or any section of them, on all matters affecting their welfare, and thus endeavour to secure them a more effective voice than they at present possess in the counsels of the country.

(*b*.)—To watch the operation of existing Laws, Rules, and Institutions, in the interests of the communities whom it represents, with a view to detecting any defects in them, or any abuses in their administration; to bring such defect and abuses to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England, for the purpose of obtaining appropriate remedies, and to formulate and suggest such remedies.

(*c*.)—To watch the action of the Legislature in India, and of Parliament so far as it affects India in order to prevent, modify, or promote the same, by its representations as circumstances may appear to require.

(*d*.)—To discharge the same functions in respect of the administrative action of the Government, whether in India or in England.

(*e*.)—To originate and sustain, by all legitimate and constitutional means, organised action in India and England, in support of the representations which it may be deemed necessary to make for the purpose above described.

(*f*.)—To guard and defend all lawful rights and privileges, and promote the removal of unjust disabilities, of the classes whose interests it is the care of the Association to promote.

II.—BENEVOLENT.

(*a.*)—To aid by its efforts in the development of charitable and educational institutions in the interests of the aforesaid communities.

(*b.*)—In the interests of those communities to watch the allotment, application, and working of charitable and educational grants.

III.—ECONOMIC.

To promote by its efforts and representations, in the interests of the community at large, European and Anglo-Indian commercial, agricultural, and industrial enterprise, and to secure such enterprise from the consequences of injurious legislation or executive interference.

In conformity with the objects of the Association, as described above, its first and immediate efforts will be directed to the preservation of the right of European British subjects resident in India, beyond the local jurisdiction of the Presidency High Courts to be tried only by those who are themselves European British subjects of which right it is the object of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, introduced into the Legislative Council of India on February 2nd, 1883, to deprive them.

It is proposed to raise Rs. 3,00,000, of which about Rs. 60,000 have been already subscribed. Mr. Keswick has been elected President of the Association, and Mr. Furrell and Mr. Clarke, editors of the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News*, have been appointed Honorary Secretaries.

This Association threatens to act as a sort of Vigilance Committee as regards Mr. Ilbert's Bill. But the present excitement will pass away in time, and then if the Association will work in right earnest, the country we feel persuaded will gain. There are many questions in which the interests of European settlers and the natives of India are identical, and the agitation of those questions through this European organization cannot but conduce to the good of both Europeans and Natives. In a fit of frenzy the Europeans have for the moment separated from the children of the soil, but when reason will return to them, they will we feel convinced perceive that they cannot carry on their business or further their interests by placing themselves in perpetual antaganism with the people of the country. Equal law and equal justice must rule the country; privilege must give way to the reign of reason, and we have no hesitation in saying that the start which has already been made in the path of progress cannot be retraced under any circumstances. We therefore feel confident that in course of time the newly established European and Anglo-Indian Association will prove a powerful ally to the cause of improvement and reform in India.

AN INDIAN ASSOCIATION IN ENGLAND.

THE time has arrived when an organization should be made in England for the ventilation of Indian grievances. We are glad to obseve that the Indians now residing in England, with the assistance and co-operation of certain philanthropic Englishmen, who feel interested in India, have projected such an Association. We give the prospectus below:

Whereas the people of India are suffering from manifold grievances without adequate redress from the Indian Government, notwithstanding the recent efforts on the part of that Government to introduce reforms into the Indian adminstration; and whereas the British public, and even the British Parliament, are almost entirely ignorant, for want of information from reliable sources, of the real condition and sentiments of the Indians; and whereas of late several Members of Parliament, heartily sympathising with the Indians, have expressed their willingness and offered their services to frequently call the attention of Parliament to Indian questions, and to promote reforms in the adminstration of India:—

Be it known to all natives of India, and to all Indian Political Associations, that the Indian Society, a union purely of Indians resident in Europe, which has existed and flourished in London for the last ten years, has formed a Committee out of its Members under the name of the "National Representative Committee," for the purpose of ascertaining the grievances of the people of india together with the causes of those grievances, of representing them to those Members of Parliament who will be ready to co-operate with the Committee, and of bringing them generally to the knowledge of the British public.

The Committee, as at present constituted, is composed of ten Members, two of whom represent Bengal, two the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, two Bombay and two Madras, respectively, the other two those parts of India not included in the above-mentioned provinces, such as the Central Provinces and Assam; the Members being, as far as possible, so selected that each may represent the part or province of India of which he is a native or from which he comes. The Committee is now presided over by His Highness Raja Rampal Sing, of Rampur and Pertabghur, who himself is one of the representatives for the N. W. Provinces and Punjab.

The chief duties of th Committee are—

First, communication, in writing or otherwise, with the political associations of the Indians, which already exist or may hereafter be formed, and with other Indian and non-Indian sources, with a view to collecting authentic informations on Indian grievances;

Second, the communication of those informations, as soon as they are obtained, to the Parliamentary friends of Indian reform, watching the fate of Indian questions as they pass through Parliament, and taking such other steps as may seem necessary from time to time towards obtaining redress of the grievances; and,

Third, the ventilation of Indian questions and publication of the results obtained from Parliament for the infomation of the Indian, as well as of the British public.

In order to perform its duties, and carry out its objects successfully, the National Representative Committee depends upon the people of India for authority, assistance and co-operation: it requires *First, to be furnished with a regular supply of information regarding Indian grievances* and *Secondly, to be provided with sufficient funds to defray its necessary expenditure*. The need of such authority, assistance and co-operation is pressing. It is for these that the Committee is waiting.

Brethren and countrymen! Grievances without number have long weighed upon the people of India. No regular or systematic attempt has yet been made to bring them to the notice of the British Parliament, which is the supreme tribunal for trying cases of injustice, and the highest authority for redressing grievances in the British dominions. The foundation of the National Representative Committee exactly meets this long-felt requirement. It marks a new and important epoch in the political history of India. It promises to advance the interests and welfare of every Indian, be he prince or peasant. India has been the formation of hundreds of Societies and Associations on her own soil; but the Indian Society has been the first attempt at a political organization by the natives of India in the land of their rulers. From its position in the metropolis of the British Empire, the National Representative Committee enjoys peculiar advantages. It offers us an effective means of obtaining redress of all our grievances and deliverance from injustice, poverty and famine. It is a centre round which time will raise up a mighty organization, to secure for ever our wealth, prosperity and power. The objects for which it has been created, and the means it purposes to adopt for the attainment of those objects, are alike undeniably legal and constitutional. Whatever may be our race and creed our interest is one. Therefore all who inhabit the Indian soil from the Indus to the Brahmaputra, and from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin, let us all unanimously and heartily combine to further the development and effect the consummation of this scheme for our common welfare

By order,
R. SE,
Hon. Secretary of the National Representative Committee.

An Indian Association in England, well-informed and guided with intelligence, prudence, and moderation, is sure to prove highly useful. It will be a connecting link between the representative Associations in India and the British Public. It will be also a valuable adjunct to the *Voice of India* started in Bombay. Considering the present attitude of the Anglo-Indian public, which none can regret more than we do, we think that an Indian representative Association in England is now a political necessity for India.

REVIEW.

Jyotish Prakas or the Science of Nativity on the approved principles recognised by the Ancients. Calcutta: Bany Madhub Day & Co.

The work before us professes to embody the results of a careful examination of several thousands of horoscopes. It is written throughout in simple and popular language, so that any person who possesses average intelligence and a fair knowledge of Bengali can master its contents, without the aid of a teacher. The object of astrology, the author points out, is to determine the influence which the planets exercise over human bodies. It has been cultivated in India from the very ancient times. The writer of the work is very severe on those who do not accept astrology as a science. He says that Indian sages like Parasur, Vrigu, Gurgu and Vasistha and foreign philosophers like Aristotle, Ptolemy, Bacon and Kepler had implicit faith in Astrology, and he answers the objections generally advanced against his favorite science. The author has given the nativities of Ram Chandra, of Krishna, of the late Czar Alexander II of Russia, of Chaitniya, of Napolean Bonaparte, and of our gracious Queen-Empress with a view to verify the laws expounded in the work. The book also contains tables of times of ascension for facilitating calculations and a perpetual almanac for finding out the position of Planets in the sidereal sphere. The author has also explained fully the ancient methods of counteracting Planatory afflictions and the rules for health and connubial intercourse based on astrological principles. The work is, on the whole, a most interesting one and it displays considerable learning and research on the part of its author. It cannot fail to be very useful to those who have faith in astrology, the study of which it is well fitted to facilitate and render popular; and we can unhesitatingly recommend it to all such persons.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Srinagar, Kashmir:

Srinagar, 31st March 1883.—Violent earthquake occurred this morning at seven.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on Tuesday last. His Honor was escorted by the Mounted Volunteers from Belvedere to Howrah, an honor which had never been done to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Honor was received at Howrah by a large number of European gentlemen, both official and non-official, and a few native notabilities. There were European gentlemen present to do honor to the Lieutenant-Governor, who had never before been seen at such gatherings. All this was of course due to the part which Mr. Thompson has taken against Mr. Ilbert's Bill. We are sorry that the agitators against the Bill are making a partizan of the Lieutenant-Governor.

WE HAVE received a full report of the Durbar held at the palace of Moorshedabad for the investiture of the heir of the late Newab Nazim with the title of Newab Bahadur. We are compelled to hold it over till next week for want of space. The ceremony went off with great *eclat*. The Lieutenant-Governor delivered a suitable address, which considering the occasion that called it forth, could not be expected to please all parties. His Honor had a delicate task to perform. In the eyes of the natives of this country the occasion was not one for congratulation but for condolence. The investiture extinguished a great historic house, a great historic fact, a great historic tradition, and although it was all an imagination, still it is imagination which soothes many a sorrow.

TWO OF our morning contemporaries publish the following telegram from Dacca:

Dacca, 30th March.—A crowded meeting of the Native citizens was held yesterday in connection with the Criminal Procedure Bill. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose delivered an address, denouncing the speeches at the late Calcutta meeting, and the attitude assumed by Sir Fitz-James Stephen. He urged combined constitutional agitation, and petitions to Parliament. He declared, amid loud cheers, that the issue now is whether India should any longer be governed on principles of the Queen's Proclamation.

We regret this meeting. We agree with our contemporary of the *Statesman* that it was quite uncalled-for and that it may do more harm than good. Our countrymen ought to know that the Government is strong enough to hold its ground, and that any support which they may lend it will not materially strengthen its position. The leaders of thought in Calcutta, speaking through the different representative Associations, have already declared themselves against any counter-demonstration, and nothing has transpired since which has in the slightest degree altered the situation. Sir James Stephen has written to the *Times*—but what of that? If he has written a letter, surely some one of us can write a pamphlet in reply to him. But why hold a public meeting to answer him? The Native community have hitherto occupied an enviable position in respect to Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The Europeans have placed themselves on the wrong box by their violence, malevolence, and intolerance, but the educated natives have set them a stinging example by their moderation, calmness, and judgment. Their dignified silence will appeal to the British public more eloquently and forcibly than the volleys of abuse which the infuriated independent Britons are sending forth. We should be extremely sorry if our countrymen should wilfully and wantonly lose this vantage ground. We do hope that the Dacca contagion will not be allowed to spread.

WE ARE sorry to observe that the political feeling roused by Mr. Ilbert's Bill is likely to arrest the march of progress in the administration of the country. The *Indian Daily News* has started a new question whether English capitalists would or should co-operate with the new municipalities and local boards by lending

them their financial resources. Our contemporary says :

What will be the effect of giving up Municipalities to native management so far as the money market is concerned? New works can scarcely be undertaken out of current revenue. For such enterprises as a supply of good water, for drainage, for proper system of roads, and so on, Municipalities must go into the market as borrowers. Their disconnection from the Government deteriorates their security in the first place. Their independence, except from a circumlocutory control, casts doubts upon their management, which doubts react upon the question of their solvency. They may indeed offer high interest ; but this will not be sufficient in itself to tempt investors or capitalists. A Bank-parlour is not a place where politics are studied, but it is a place where cold, calm commonsense estimates matters at their just value, and appraises them at their true relation to the market. One case is sufficient to test the way in which the market views the changes in municipal working, into which Lord Ripon is determined to coerce the Local Governments. Those changes primarily deal with municipal management. The money market regards them as thereby affecting the security available to municipal bodies. The Burdwan Municipality has asked for a loan of Rs. 1, 00, 000 for the purposes of improving the water-supply of that town. This call has raised the whole question indicated above, and we believe we are right in asserting that the leaders of the money market in Calcutta have decided that such loans are to be avoided on the ground that pure native management impairs the security offered by the rates and taxes of Municipalities.

If this be the feeling among the capitalists in Calcutta, we cannot too strongly regret it. The new scheme of local self-government does not withdraw Government control, and the security of loans to be advanced to municipal and local boards in the Mofussil will not be in the least endangered. We have repeatedly said that the proposed measure of self-government is very limited in its effect, and that though the new boards will be constituted on the elective principle, the real control will after all rest with the Government. The attitude indicated by our contemporary is solely due to political feeling, and the question is whether financial dealings should be regulated by political motives. If the European community should carry factious opposition in this bitter spirit, then there will be an end to good government and progressive administration in the country. As for the particular loan concerned, we mean the Burdwan Drainage Loan, we hope the Maharaja of Burdwan will take it up and shame the intolerant Britishers.

AFTER a long and brilliant service Babu Bhudev Mookerjea retires from the Education Department about the end of this month. He first entered the Department as Head-Master of the Howrah School; he was then appointed Head-Master of the Hooghly Normal School, and was subsequently raised to the rank of Inspector of Schools. Possessed of liberal education, great intellectual capacity, strong common sense, and indefatigable energy, he proved the strongest pillar of the Department to which he belonged. But for the crime of color he would have been long ere this the head of his department. It was Mr. Atkinson who first discovered his superior merits, and his subsequent rise was due to Sir Ashley Eden, who entertained the highest opinion of him.

SPECULATION is rife as to whether a native will be appointed in the room of the retiring native Inspector of Schools. We believe Mr. C. B. Clarke comes back immediately, and he will necessarily fill up the present vacancy. But there has been a sort of interregnum in the line of Inspectors. The Inspector of the Rajshahye circle looks the Eastern circle in addition to his own duties, a Native Joint-Inspector doing the work of the latter. The Behar Inspector was also in charge of the Western and Orissa circles, two Joint-Inspectors looking after them separately. These arrangements have been in operation for some years and have apparently worked well. Where is the necessity of appointing new men to these circles? Why not give the Joint-Inspectors the rank of Inspector and save the salaries of higher grade European Inspectors? On grounds of economy and equity it is meet that the place of the Native Inspector should be given to a Native. We hear that it is intended to take advantage of Babu Bhudev's retirement and to provide for some European officers. We have always said that large economy is possible in the branch of Inspectors, and hope the present opportunity will be taken to insist upon it.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains the first report of the Select Committee on the new Municipal Bill. The amended Bill is a decided improvement upon the original draft. We are glad to observe that most of our suggestions have been accepted by the Select Committee. The discretion left to Government in conceding the elective system has been withdrawn; general principles have been laid down for election; the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman has been left to the Commissioners, subject to confirmation by Government; the financial powers of the Commissioners have been increased; some rules have been prescribed for the regulation of assessment of holdings, and the fees for processions have been omitted. We have not had time to go through the amended Bill carefully, but the preliminary report as far as it goes seems to be satisfactory.

WE GIVE below an abstract of the proceedings of the Suburban Municipality anent the conflagration in the office of that Municipality :

Referring to the fire in the Suburban Municipal Office the Chairman Mr. Stevens said that immediately after this occurrence he deputed Mr. Badcock the Joint-Magistrate to investigate the cause of the fire. Mr. Badcock had not had time to make a thorough and sifting enquiry but he traced the cause to lightning. This view, the Chairman said, has been confirmed by a man in the telegraph who has been consulted, but if in spite of this the Commissioners wish to make any further investigation he would have no objection and would not consider any reflection on the executive officers and the Municipality.

Babu Jodulal Mullick then proposed seconded by Babu Grish Chunder Banerjee that true cause of the fire be enquired into by a committee of the Commissioners presided over by any Joint-Magistrate the Chairman would nominate. On this the Chairman said that he has no Joint-Magistrate to spare from the purpose and he would be glad if a committee of the Commissioners only be appointed. Babu Juggadanand Mookerjee approved of this proposition and the original proposition was modified accordingly. Revd. Mr. Payne thought that a committee of enquiry would be useless and there is no necessity for such a committee whom all the information wanted has been already given by the Chairman. Babus Ramgoty Mookerjee, Prannath Mullick, Mr. Malcolm, Babu Radhicaprosono Mookerjee and some others supported this view. On the motion being put to the vote three voted for and the rest against it. The meeting was informed that all the currency notes enclosed with the tenders of contracts were burnt and also Government Promissory Note to the value of Rs 30,000. All these were in the iron safe. The estimate of the repairs of the house including a lightning conductor and for restoring the office furniture was referred to the Finance meeting and the Commissioners. The aggregate expenditure is put down at Rs. 3500 or thereabout. The thanks of the Commissioners were tendered to Mr, Brownfield, who lives close to the Municipal office, for the trouble he took in saving some of the important Municipal books and generally for coming in time and helping in the extinguishment of the fire.

We regret the decision of the Commissioners. It was the duty of the Commissioners to make a sifting enquiry into the matter, and we are sorry that they did not accept the very proper motion of Babu Jadulal Mullick. Departmental enquiry was good enough, but it was the business of the Commissioners to make a thorough enquiry, and when the Chairman was in favour of it, we are surprised that the meeting voted otherwise. We hope the Government will call upon the Commissioners for an official report on the subject.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN invested the Maharaja of Dhar with the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire. In doing so he thus complimented the Maharaja :

"You, Maharajah, are one of those Chiefs, unfortunately too few in India, who have learned the truth that rulers are created for the good of their people, and not the people for the profit and pleasure of their rulers. Your subjects are well and justly governed and are content. A few months ago, in Bundelkhund, I was privileged to bestow on my noble friend, the Maharajah of Tehri, a title granted by His Excellency the Viceroy, as well deserved as is your decoration, and for the same reason : that he rules wisely and well. There are other Central India Princes I could praise as highly.

The compliment is well deserved. Dhar it might be remembered was restored by Lord Hastbrook, who used to take a lively interest in the welfare of the present Prince.

WHILE SPEAKING so highly of the princes of Central India Sir Lepel Griffin thus dwelt on defects of the administration of the Native States :

"In the position of Agent of the Governor General in Central India there is nothing more bitter than to see, on every side, abuses one can not remedy and tyranny one cannot punish. I would give my life willingly to-day, to be certain that I had taught one Prince in Central India to treat his people more generously and humanely ; more as children to be cherished than as sheep to be shorn and slaughtered.

"I wish those Native Editors who are always turning what they may honestly think to be the lantern of truth on the dark corners of the English Administration, and pointing out every fleck of dust, or cobweb of prejudice they may find there, would direct their attention to the Native States. They would do much more good to their fellow-countrymen. I could show them many dark places full of injustice and tyranny and despair which the light of publicity would well illumine. The British Government has no other thought than the good of the people whom it has made free, and will, ere long make rich. Let us hope that as much may be some day said of the Native Chiefs of India.

The two parts of the address, which we have given above, are manifestly inconsistent. Sir Lepel held up the Maharajas of Dhar and Tehri as models, and added that "there were other Central India Princes he could praise highly," and yet in the same breath he complained of abuses in the administration of Native States in Central India in terms, which he thought were not sufficiently strong,—which part of the shield are we to accept? But let that pass. We can assure Sir Lepel that the Indian journalists are quite willing to expose abuses, wherever they may occur, but they must have facts for their guidance. If no light of facts comes to us from the Native states, we cannot send the light of public criticism into them.

IT MUST be a source of great gratification to our distinguished townsman Rai Kanylal Dey Bahadur to see his services as juror of the Jeypore Exhibition so honorably noticed as they have been in the address of Dr. Hendley the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition Committee. His report on the drugs and the indigeous raw products contains many valuable hints, which if rightly acted upon might lead to great improvement in the existing industries of the country.

THE INDIAN Puranas form a sort of Cyclopœdia, but unfortunately they have not been translated into Bengali. The Sanskrit texts are not also in all cases complete. We are glad to observe that Babu Krishna Gopal Bukhta, who is favourably known to the public by his labours in connection with the republication of the Subdakulpadruma and Mahavaratha, has undertaken to publish the text and Bengali translation of the same. It is a gigantic task, which may baffle the efforts of the most industrious and energetic. The Mahabharatha contains one lakh of slokas, but the eighteen Puranas contain four lakhs of slokas. We give particulars below :

No.		Name.		Number of slokas.
First	...	Brahmapuran	...	10,000
Second	...	Padmapuran	...	55,000
Third	...	Bisnopuran	...	23,000
Fourth	...	Bayoopuran	...	24,000
Fifth	...	Bhagbatpuran	...	18,000
Sixth	...	Nurudiapuran	...	25,000
Seventh	...	Markundyapuran	...	9000
Eighth	...	Agnipuran	...	15,400
Ninth	...	Bhaijayapuran	...	14,500
Tenth	...	Brahmabartapuran	...	18,000
Eleventh	...	Singapuran	...	11,000
Twelvth	...	Burahapuran	...	24,000
Thirteenth	...	Skandhapuran	...	81,100
Fourteenth	...	Bamunpuran	...	10,000
Fifteenth	...	Kourmapuran	...	17,000
Sixteenth	...	Matsyapuran	...	14,000
Seventeenth	...	Gouripuran	...	19,000
Eighteenth	...	Brahmandpuran	...	12,000
		Total	...	4,00,000

It will be thus seen that the work is of enormous magnitude, and will tax the greatest industry and energy and the richest resources available. We hope our countrymen will lend their united co-operation in furtherance of this work of national importance.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favorable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes :—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod

Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mofussil Subscriptions.	Rs.	As.	P.
S. Mu'sing Esq. Umballa	6	10	0
Kumar Bunwari Anund Bahadur, Bunwaribad	5	0	6
Secretary Tinnevally Reading Room, Madras	13	4	0
Babu Nobocoomar Chuckerbutty, Luckhipore	6	0	0
,, Kalipodo Banerjee, Berhampore	6	10	0
,, Upendra Dev Narain Singh, Chuprah	20	0	0
,, Jogodishchunder Roy, Burrisal	6	10	0
,, Jodunath Ghose, Bhulpore	10	0	0
,, Soorjeecoomar Roy, Noakhally	6	10	0
,, Mothuranath Dhur, Gya	7	0	0
,, Rajendralal Kuar, Bhastara	6	10	0
,, Rakhaldas Haldar, Chota Nagpore	10	8	0
,, Hurrymohun Sanyal, Siliguri	6	10	0
,, Hurrishchunder Ghose, Raharband, Rungpore	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*March* 28, 1883.

General—22dd March—Mr C R Marindin. Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, furlough for twenty months, from 26th inst.

This cancels order of 6th idem, granting to Mr Marindin leave for three months.

Mr F R S Collier, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Serampore Hooghly, temply to act as Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah.

Mr N Wade-Jones, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Hooghly, tempy to have charge of the Serampore sub-divn of that dist, during absence on deputn of Mr F R S Collier.

23rd March—Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24 Perghs, returned to duty on forenoon of 19th March, 1883.

Lieut R Wilson to be a Capt in the Behar Mounted Volr Rifle Corps, vice Mr C C Smith, resigned.

Mr T Smith, Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for Innia an extension of furlough for four months.

24th March—Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Nowgong, Rajshahye, leave for two months in extension of leave granted under the order of 9th Jany, 1883.

26th March—The services of Mr A Forbes, Junr Secy to the Board of Revenue, are placed temply at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt.

M C E Buckland, Offg Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, temply to act as Junr Secy to the Board of Revenue, during absence on deputn of Mr A Forbes.

27th March—Mr J R Hallett, Dist and Sess Judge, Rungpore, leave for ten days, from 3rd April, 1883.

Baboo Sree Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, leave for one month and twenty-two days, fromr 23th April, 1883.

Moulvie Mahomed Soban Hyder, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagon, leave for two weeks.

Mr F H Barrow, Jt Magte and Depy Solr, leave for three months, from afternoon of 27th ult.

This cancels order of 20th idem, granting Mr Barrow ten month's furlough.

Baboo Atul Behari Moitro, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, acted at second officer at Contai, from 16th Jany to 13th Feby, 1883, inclusive.

Mr F J Marsden, Barr-at-law, Chief Presdy Magte, Calcutta, special leave for six months, from 4th May, 1883.

Mr G J B T Dalton, Depy Comr, Cooch Behar, to act in first grade of Depy Comrs, from 8th inst.

Maj E G Lillingston, Depy Comr, Hazaribagh, to act in second grade of Depy Comrs, from 8th inst.

Mr L R Forbes Offg Depy Comr, Caittagong, Hill Tracts, to act in third grade of Depy Comrs, from 8th inst.

Baboo Surhandeo Narain, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to sudder station of the Durbhung dist, during absence of Moulvie Zakir Hossein.

Baboo Protap Narain Singh, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bankoora, to perform the functions of a Colr under sec 4 of Act VII (BC) of 1880 in that dist, vice Mr B De, transfd.

The services of Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jajpore, Cuttack, are placed temply at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on land registration work in Calcutta.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Hints to the Study of the Bengali Language for the use of Europeans.

Price, 8 Annas.

BY RAJ KRISHNA MUKHERJI.

To be had at Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Mittra & Co., No. 1, Mirzapere Street and Bible Societies, &c.

CALCUTTA WATER WORKS.

Notice is hereby given that in order to set up a new and more powerful pump, the pressure of water in the Southern Division of the town will be reduced for a period of about fourteen days, commencing from the 2nd April. In order to make up for this as far as possible, the hours of supply will be extended, viz., from 6 to 11-30 A.M., and from 3 to 6-30 P.M., *i.e.* for three hours longer than usual.

C. W. HOPE,
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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 28th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a Decree of the said Court, made in suit No. 229 of 1880, (wherein Manickyomoyie Chowdraney is plaintiff and Durga Churn Chatterjee and others are defendants) and dated the 27th day of May, 1880, the undermentioned property of the defendants, namely:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 9 cottahs 10 chittacks and 7 feet, be the same a little more or less situate at and numbered 45 and 46 formerly 26 and 27, Mullungah Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded on the North partly by the premises No. 48, belonging to Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee, Mullungah Lane, partly by the dwelling-house of the late Nilmony Chatterjee and partly by the house belonging to the said Sumbhoo Chunder Chatterjee and Kristo Chunder Bannerjee, No. 47, Mullungah Lane, on the south by Obhoy Chunder Haldar's Lane, on the east by Sreemutty Juggodumba Dassee's tenanted land and on the west by Mullungah Lane.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court, in its Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the plaintiff, at No. 5, Hastings Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS.

G. C. CHUNDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
CALCUTTA:
High Court, Origl. Jurisdiction.
The 9th March, 1883.

Notice.

Required by the Chairman of the Bhagalpur District Road Cess Committee, a Supervisor for the South Bhagalpur Sub-Division at a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 10, with Rs. 30 horse allowance and 2nd class Railway fare.

Applications with statements of qualifications and copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman on or before the 8th April 1883.

F. H. SKRINE,
Chairman,
District Road Cess Committee, Bhagulpur.
Bhagulpur, the 28th March 1883.

NOTICE.

The *Second Edition* of *The Indian Student's Guide* by Bholanath Paul, Head-master, Hare School, consisting of about 650 pages, will be ready by the 1st of May next. Price inclusive of postage, Rs. 4-6. Those, however, who should like to pay in advance will be charged at the following rates:—

Town residents ...	Rs.	3 10
Mofussil residents...	...	4 0 post free.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale room, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 14th of April, next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a Decree of the said Court, made in suit No. 613, of 1878, (wherein Nawab Nazir Munzooruddowla Bahadoor is plaintiff, and Mariam Begum and Mehidi Begum are defendants), and dated the 29th of July 1880, the following properties, namely:—

Lot No. I.—All that brick-built lower-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate at and being No. 3, Mahomed Crescents' Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 2 cottahs and 8 chittacks, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house and premises No. 4, belonging to the said Mariam Begum and Chummunara Begum, on the west partly by the dwelling-house and premises of Khatoo Bibee and Khoojan Bibee, and partly by a blind lane, on the north by the house and premises belonging to Ram Mohun Chatterjee, and on the south by the house and premises belonging to one Lokenath.

Lot II.—Also all that brick-built upper-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate at and being No. 4, Mahomed Crescents' Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 4 cottahs be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the tenanted house, and premises of Mr. Paul, on the west by the house and premises No. 3, belonging to the said Mariam Begum and Chummunara Begum, on the north by an Emambara, belonging to the estate of the late Meer Kumar Ally, and on the south by the tenanted house and premises of the said Lokenath.

Lot III.—Also the nine annas or nine-sixteenth part or share of and in all that undivided piece or parcel of land or ground situate at and being No. 18, Nemoo Khansamah's Lane, in Calcutta, containing by estimation 10 cottahs and 8 chittacks, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by a Lane, on the west by a piece of tenanted land belonging to Gobind Chunder Sen, on the north by a Lane called Nemoo Khansamah's Lane, and on the south by the tenanted land of Wooday Chund Dass.

Lot IV.—And also the nine annas or nine-sixteenth part or share of and in all those pieces or parcels of lands and the messuages tenements or dwelling-house situate at and being respectively numbered 26, 27 and 28, Manicktollah, in the District of 24-Pergunnahs, and Sub-Registration District of Alipore, and containing by estimation 17½ biggas be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the road leading to Halshee Bagan, on the east by the garden of Issur Chuckerbutty, on the west by the Government Road, and on the south by the burial ground of Hucconee.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, and at the Office of Baboo Kalidas Bhunjo, the plaintiff's Attorney, at No. 4, Strand, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

KALLY DAS BHUNJO,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
High Court, Origl. Jurisdiction.
27th February, 1883.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

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Notice.

The under-mentioned villages in Pergunnah Singhole comprised in Estate Khurruckpore No. 445 of the Bhaugulpur Collectorate Towjee, belonging to Rajah Leelanund Sing Bahadur and sons will be let out in Putni leases. Applications for leases should be presented to the Manager, Raj Bunailee at Bhaugulpur before the end of April next and information regarding the value of the property could be obtained from him

No.	Names of villages.	Estimated area in local bigah of cultivated land at present excise. Bg. Cot. Dh.	Average gross rental of the last ten years. Rs. As. P.
1.	Mujhi-ama.....	809 ,, ,,	1,842 12 0
2.	Kustea.....	306 ,, ,,	916 14 0
3.	Boodhowli.....	202 ,, ,,	790 0 0
4.	Kusba Boodhowli	1,436 ,, ,,	4,982 4 0

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Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12 annas.

Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detersive Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Embrocation—Used extremely for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—4 oz. do. 1 Re.

Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once—2 Drm. 8 annas.

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এককালীন অগ্রিম মূল্য ৩৵০।

ডাক মাসুল বার আনা।

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শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

HIGH COURT RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Estate Kristomohun Mitter.
Umbica Churn Mitter.
vs.
Khetternath Mitter & others.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday the 6th day of April next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Receiver of the High Court will put up at his Office for Lease the undermentioned Zemindaries, Talooks lands and premises belonging to the above Estate on such terms and conditions as may be ascertained on application to him.

Watkins and Watkins,
Attorneys for the Receiver.

Lot No. 1.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Mouzah Ranaghatta in Pergunnah Hateaghur Touzie No. 596. Lot 31 Mouzah Ranaghat Touzie No. 1317.

An Eight annas share of Mouzah Radhacantopore, &c., in Pergunnah Shahpore Touzie No. 417 with Ticca Mehals.

An Eight annas share of Khas Potitland at Radhacantopore with Khallary and Hokook Ticca Mehals.

A Sixteen annas share of Neiz Ticca Mehals at Radhacantopore.

Jummaie Ticca Mehals at Mouzah Luckinarainpore in Pergunnah Shahpore Khallary Mehal.

A fourteen annas share of Tarruff Kahkapore in Pergunnah Boridhatey Touzie No. 378 with Hokook Ticca Mehals, viz, Sixteen annas share of Turruff Kahkapore.

Ditto of purchased Lacraj Mehals.

An Eight annas share of Shairath Mehals.

JUMMAIE TICCA MEHALS.

A Sixteen annas share Mouzah Bhuggobanpore, Turruff Ramessurpore in Pergunnah Hateaghur.

An Eight annas share of Mehal Chuck Turruff Kallynagore in Pergunnah Hateaghur, consisting of Chuck Bagmarree and purchased Chuck.

An Eight annas share of Turruff Shahazadapore in Pergunnah Moydah, consisting of Chuck Hissa Khago.

Durmouraasee Chuck, Mouzah Ranaghatta Mehal Khorbill in Pergunnah Hateaghur.

Chuck Goraukutty Mouzah Cassynagore, Pergunnah Hateaghur.

Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Kharree in Mouzah Kharree and Pergunnah Kharree with Mehal Tawfir Bauzuptee and Puttaie Ticca.

A Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Nalooah, Mehal Khorbill in Mouzah Nalooah, Pergunnah Hateaghur.

A Five annas and ten gundahs share of Mehal Dowl in Mouzah Khurree, Chuck Kharree, Pergunnah Kharree.

Putnee Mehal Turruff Suthul in Pergunnah Magoorah, consisting of Mouzahs Majeeraut, Bouchbarriah and Dhockragatcha.

Mourassee Mehal Kamar Pole, &c, in Pergunnah Mooragatchee with Dupteer Sarmijamee and Lukraj lands.

A Ten annas and thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one krauti share of Mehal Bundokee in Pergunnah Hateaghur and Boridhatty with ten annas, thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal Izmalee purchased Mohutran and Bromotter.

A Ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca lands at Callynagore.

A Ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca land at Bungshedurpore.

Ditto of Debutter Mehal.

Ditto of Ticca lands at Alipore.

A Sixteen annas share of Mehal Kanoongo.

Ticca Mehal at Sittagatchee.

Purchased Bromutter lands.

Mehal Muddhome Bhudhoo.

Garden at Domparrah, Joynagore.

A Garden with tenanted land situate at Peepulpurtee lane, Bhowanipore in Dhee Punchannogram.

Lot No. 2.

IN ZILLAH RAJSHAHYE.

1. Two annas share of Kismut Bhurrutpore, &c., Turpay Chawpollah Touzie No. 444 let out in Putnee lease.

2. Two annas share of Kismut Neiz Halsha do.

3. Two annas share of Kismut Nundo Roypore Tuppay Chapayla, Touzie No. 445.

4. Two annas share of Kismut Nuncoory Nuskur Tuppay Koosumly, Toujie No. 472, let out on Putnee lease.

PUTNEE MEHALS.

5. Mouzah Fuha, &c., Tuppay Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

6. Twelve annas share of Mouza Issui Burriah Tuppay Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

7. Dhee Nooroolabad, Pergunnah Callygram.

8. Five annas seven gundahs and one cowrie share of Mouzah Burgatchee with Haut Burgatchee Pergunnah Nuskurpore let out on Durputnee lease.

9. Twelve annas share of Talook Dullubpore, Pergunnah Nuskerpore, Turruff Futtehpore Kismut Bulloo Deear and Kismut Bulludear, &c.

10. Twelve annas share of Kismut Bhobonnogore &c., Khareeja Talook Doollubpore, Pergunnah Nuskurpore.

11. Five annas and ten gundahs share of Kismut Doorgadoho Polent Nuskurpore, Pergunnah Tahirpore let out on Durputnee lease.

12. Eight annas share of Mouzah Kharile, Puttropore and Mouzah Puttropore, Ekdeha Kismut Kollooparrah and also five annas and ten gundahs share of Madhyeparah Nuskurpore, Pargunnah Tahirpore let out on Durputnee lease.

13. Mouzah Chaiesurrah Ekdeha Nuskurpore Pergunnah Tahirpore and Mouzah Sozoneypore Ekdeha, Pergunnah Dhanila let out on Durputnee lease.

14. Turruff Konparrah Nuskurpore, Pergunnah Tahirpore let out on Durputnee lease.

15. Purchased jote in Tappay Chappayla Nundo Raypore let out on lease.

16. Purchased lakraj in Mouzah Futtehpore let out on Mourossee lease.

IN ZILLAH PUBNAH.

17. Eleven gundahs and fourteen kags share Hoodah Nemye Churn and also one anna three gundahs and three cowries share of Hoodah Shamaj Pergunnah Katarmollah, Dhee Chalsunagore, Touzie No. 211 let out on Putnee lease.

18. Two annas share of Kismut Shibpore No. 406 let out on Putnee lease.

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District Engineer.

Dist. Engineer's Office,
Maldah, 14th March 1883.

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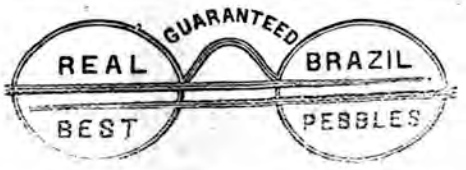

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